

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word process, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Boonsboro Historic District

other names/site number Boones Berry Town; Margaretsville; Boonsborough; Boonsboro; WA-II-981

2. Location

street & number North and South Main St.; Potomac St.; St. Paul St.; High St.; Lakin Ave.; Center St.;
Park Dr.; Park Ln.; Park View; Young Ave.

☐ not for publication

city or town Boonsboro

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21713

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain) _____

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ Private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☒ District
☐ Site
☐ Structure
☐ Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
544	103	buildings
3		sites
13		structures
1		objects
561	103	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

1

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

RELIGION/religious facility

EDUCATION/school

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

OTHER/hewn log settlement house

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

LATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS/Colonial RevivalLATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS/American Four SquareLATE 19TH & 20TH C. REVIVALS/Bungalow/Craftsman**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Log; brick; frame; vinyl; aluminum

Concrete block

roof Metal; asphalt

other Wood; stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☒ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

TRANSPORTATION

Period of Significance

1792-1959

Significant Dates

1792; 1862; 1864

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Multiple unknown architects and builders

William H. Lee, architect (Cemetery Mausoleum)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designed a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Maryland Historical Trust

Boonsboro Historic District (WA-II-981)

Name of Property

Washington County, Maryland

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 152 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	8	2	7	1	5	6	0	4	3	7	1	6	0	
Zone	Easting			Northing											
2	1	8	2	7	2	0	2	0	4	3	7	6	5	4	0

3	1	8	2	7	1	3	6	0	4	3	7	5	8	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing											
4	1	8	2	7	2	2	6	0	4	3	7	5	2	8	0

☐ See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edie Wallace, historian; Paula Reed, Ph.D., architectural historian

organization Paula S. Reed & Assoc., Inc.

date 31 October 2004

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple property owners

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. Seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20240.

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Boonsboro Historic District
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Description Summary:

The town of Boonsboro is nestled against the west side of South Mountain, just northwest of Turner's Gap on Alternate Route 40, the former National Road. It is historically a linear town, its primary orientation along the Main Street or Alt. Rt. 40 corridor. The westward running Potomac Street (Maryland Rt. 34), the historic turnpike to Sharpsburg, and St. Paul Street to the east forms the primary cross street. Additional development occurred during the first decades of the 20th century along the Hagerstown-Boonsboro Electric Railway corridor on the north end of town, on Lakin Avenue on the east side of town, along the National Road (Alt. Rt. 40) on the south end of town, and around Shafer Park and the Boonsboro Cemetery after 1940. Historically, commercial businesses along the National Road (Main Street) catered to travelers with numerous taverns and hotels, and a variety of commercial craftsmen. Boonsboro today (2004) is generally a residential town with religious institutions representing several denominations and only a few scattered specialty businesses remaining in the historic town center area.

Located in Washington County, the western end of west-central Maryland, Boonsboro's setting is predominantly rural but it is beginning to experience significant residential development within the designated county "growth area" around the outskirts of the historic town boundary. The heavily forested South Mountain dominates the eastward landscape. Perched against Short Hill and the mountain's west flank, the Boonsboro view shed south, west, and northward is panoramic. Upon leaving Boonsboro from any of these directions, the landscape is almost immediately agricultural with traditional mid-Atlantic farmsteads including house, bank barn, and outbuildings. Dominant crops are corn, wheat, and soybeans.

The Boonsboro Historic District's southern boundary begins at the southern-most lot of the 1925 "Wagner's Addition to Boonsboro" (now Cronise Market, 312 S. Main Street) and follows the town's corporate boundaries along the west side, only one lot deep, until it reaches the public cemetery. The district's western boundary includes and is defined by the large Boonsboro Cemetery (est. ca.1855) and "Young's Addition to Boonsboro" (1942) on the south side of Potomac Street, and on the north side of Potomac Street by Shafer Park established in 1939. The western boundary is formed by Monument Street and the eastern edge of the King Farm. Boonsboro is bounded on the east by Short Hill where High Street and St. Paul Street serve as part of the eastern boundary of the district, encompassing "Shafers Addition to Boonsboro" along Lakin Avenue. Center Street, as it continues north to the 1960s Boonsboro Educational Complex (outside the district boundary) forms the eastern border of the district above Lakin Street. The boundary continues northwest along School Lane to the intersection of N. Main Street with Route 66 (Mapleville Road). The northern boundary on N. Main Street ends at the northern extent of the 1916-1918 "Lakin's Addition to Boonsboro" (424 N. Main St.), and includes the similar development on the opposite side of N. Main Street as far north as Knode Circle (a modern subdivision).

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The Boonsboro Historic District includes 544 contributing buildings, 13 contributing structures, 3 contributing sites, and 1 contributing object; there are 103 non-contributing buildings. The town's historic buildings, structures and sites are generally well maintained. Many of the buildings have been resided with vinyl or aluminum siding, however, their overall appearance and contribution to the historic streetscape remains unchanged.

See attached list of contributing and non-contributing resources

General Description

Most of the late 18th and early 19th century development in Boonsboro occurred along Main Street, then part of a principal market road between Williamsport, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Baltimore. Within 10 years of the town's establishment, the route became part of several turnpike sections within the National Pike system that connected the National Road to the port of Baltimore. The intersection of the National Road and the turnpike road from Boonsboro to Sharpsburg formed Boonsboro's town square. Typical of towns in west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, the buildings are aligned directly along the sidewalk with only a few designed with setbacks. The buildings along Main Street are also generally the largest, most substantial and stylish. They are mainly of log, frame, or brick construction, with a few stone buildings interspersed. Residential buildings within the oldest center section of town are primarily simple vernacular forms exemplified by the many 1 and 2-story, 3 bay log and brick houses. The larger stone and brick houses demonstrate Georgian or Federal influence with their 5 bay, central entrance symmetry. Many of the plain vernacular buildings were embellished through the period of the 1860s-1890s with Italianate, Gothic or Queen Anne architectural elements such as brackets, gables, or towers and/or decorative trim. Nearly all buildings received a front porch with Queen Anne or Gothic trim or in the later Colonial Revival style.

The majority of the buildings appear to date from the 1820-1850 period coinciding with peak use years of the National Road. Most houses along Main Street near the town center are three, four, or five bays wide. Many have more than one front door suggesting combined residential and commercial use. In the early and mid 19th century, commercial and residential entrances were not particularly distinguishable from one another. A number of late 19th and early 20th century storefronts were added, most notably the cast iron front on 3/7 S. Main Street (WA-II-768). The only examples of early 20th century commercial buildings are the Bast Furniture Store building, ca.1900 (109 N. Main, WA-II-783), and the former Warrenfeltz Hardware Store on N. Main Street (WA-II-830) built in 1913 and enlarged in 1933. Next door to the Warrenfeltz building stands the ca.1920 Hagerstown-Boonsboro Electric Railway depot that also served as an office for the Boonsboro Ice Company.

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The large and substantial brick and stone buildings located on the town square (the Eagle Hotel WA-II-770, the U.S. Hotel WA-II-853, and WA-II-852 now Asaro's Pizza) form the center of much of Boonsboro's earliest architecture. These buildings functioned variously as inns or hotels, a female seminary, a (large) merchandising house, and occasionally as dwellings. They are five through seven bays in length with two or more entrances. The ca.1796 stone Eagle Hotel building had a mansard-roofed third story added in the late 19th century making it one of the most distinctive buildings in Boonsboro.

Other brick and stone structures are also important to the Boonsboro streetscape. Among the oldest is the stone dwelling at 32 N. Main St. (WA-II-845) with segmental flat (jack) arches over the window and door openings and a carved marble step. The building was updated around the turn of the 20th century with a semi-hexagonal projecting bay and a Colonial Revival porch. Among the most visually interesting buildings is 44 N. Main Street (WA-II-842). Its stone first story and brick second story were covered with a smooth stucco layer that was "struck" (incised) to appear as brick. Much of the stucco has decayed revealing the building's fascinating construction history. There are several other masonry buildings along Main Street with a similar stucco treatment (36/38 N. Main St. WA-II-844 and 22 N. Main St. WA-II-847); both of these were updated in the late 19th century with a cast iron entrance porch with a bell-hipped roof.

In addition to these larger buildings, there is a significant group of smaller Federal or Greek Revival-influenced brick structures. Characteristics include Flemish bond facades, six over six windows with narrow frames beneath jack arches and formal doorways with transoms and sidelights. Dating from the second quarter of the 19th century, construction of these houses, some of which also served commercial functions, occurred during the time when the turnpike from Baltimore to Cumberland was upgraded and became part of the National Road. Later (ca.1840-1850) versions of the regional vernacular with a vague Greek Revival influence use a 5 to 1 (brick stretcher to header rows) common bond pattern on the primary facade and wide wood lintels over the windows and doors. The 1852 Odd Fellows Hall (27 S. Main, WA-II-763) also demonstrates Greek Revival stylistic influence.

One of very few Italianate-influenced houses in Boonsboro is located at 42 St. Paul Street (WA-II-949). The Italianate period of influence was the 1860s and 1870s when buildings were constructed or renovated with Italianate features, most notably, massive cornices with brackets, or porches with square posts and molded collars and brackets. The neighboring house known as Weldon (40 St. Paul Street WA-II-948) was an earlier (ca.1840) brick construction with an Italianate porch added several decades later. On Potomac Street, the former Public School No. 7 was constructed around 1870, its decorative brickwork showed an institutional form of Italianate influence. Likewise, most of the churches now standing in Boonsboro also date from this period and demonstrate an Italianate or Ecclesiastical Gothic-influenced treatment of brick decoration, windows, and doors. The churches from this period include

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Trinity Reformed Church (1870; WA-II-932) on Potomac Street, Trinity Lutheran Church (1870; WA-II-932) and Mt. Nebo United Methodist Church (1867; WA-II-878), both on S. Main Street, and Disciples of Christ Church (1860; WA-II-940) on St. Paul Street, which received a massive Classical Revival portico early in the 20th century.

The period of 1870-1900 appears to have been one of continued prosperity for Boonsboro, as suggested by the amount of architectural embellishment during that time. A large number of the earlier small, log vernacular dwellings received a central front cross gable. This addition either accompanied the addition of a second story or simply provided additional space in the old attic. Along with the gable came elaborate peak trim, often using the relatively new scroll-cut woodworking technology, similarly elaborate window and door treatments or architraves, and full front porches dripping with scroll-cut or turned brackets and trim. Some of the finest examples of these are found on S. Main Street, including 121 S. Main (WA-II-745), 119 S. Main (WA-II-746), and 115 S. Main (WA-II-747). Perhaps the only example of a relatively pure Queen Anne styled dwelling is 31 N. Main Street, known as "Dr. Smith's House" (WA-II-778), it is said to have been constructed in the late 1880s (historic plaque).

The next period of significant construction occurred between 1910 and 1940 resulting in the signature row of American Foursquare and bungalow houses along N. Main Street and an eclectic mix of early 20th century styles along Lakin Avenue (Shafer's Addition). The N. Main Street houses, mostly located in the Lakin Additions to Boonsboro, were a direct result of the Boonsboro branch electric railway that entered Boonsboro from the northeast (along Mapleville Road). Not only are these houses stylistically typical of the early 20th century, their lots were platted with 20' building line setbacks, a common requirement of subdivisions during this period. Many of the dwellings in both the Lakin and Shafer Additions and those constructed as infill along Main Street also show influence from the Colonial Revival style, some in their entire building plan, for example 315 N. Main Street (WA-II-800), 421 N. Main (WA-II-808), and 108 Lakin Avenue (WA-II-964). Two Dutch Colonial Revivals on Lakin Avenue (119 and 121, no MIHP #s assigned) are said to be Sears kit houses. Also in this time period were a large number of Colonial Revival style renovations and accretions, most prominently in the form of across-the-front porches supported by round columns.

The final phase of historic development in Boonsboro happened in the 1940s and 1950s, mainly in the form of infill development between Potomac Street and the Boonsboro Cemetery (Young's Addition, now Young Avenue) and between Potomac Street and Shafer Park (McKeldin Avenue, Park Drive and Park View). Shafer Memorial Park was designed and constructed in 1939 by the WPA producing one of the nicest small town parks in the region. Through the following decades the lots adjoining Shafer Park were improved with dwellings although only McKeldin Avenue appears to have been planned (laid out). The houses along Young Avenue (Young's Addition, 1942), adjoining Boonsboro Cemetery, are primarily of the type designed and promoted by the Federal Housing Administration during the

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Depression but also following WWII. Small and efficient, the designs were intended to provide the most space for the least cost ("Principles of Planning Small Houses," Revised 1940, FHA). The FHA-type house is found in Boonsboro on Young Avenue, McKeldin Avenue, N. Main Street, and as infill on Lakin Avenue.

In addition to the buildings, there are other features such as iron fences and stone retaining walls. These help to define the visual character of the district as well. Boonsboro has many alleys, all lined with garages from the 1930s onward, and occasionally a remnant carriage house/stable or small animal barn. Quite a number of back yards still retain a chicken house, often with the privy attached or nearby. Other back yard outbuildings include sheds, summer kitchens, and occasional smoke houses.

The town cemetery (WA-II-977), established ca. 1855, is also an important element of the district. It covers several acres between the west side of S. Main Street and the south side of Young Avenue. The northeast corner entrance of the cemetery is marked by a pair of curved stone gate walls. The cemetery is laid out in a 19th century curving plan and has a number of exceptionally artistic gravestones. Sited on the highest point near the center is the mausoleum, designed by Philadelphia architect William Harold Lee and constructed in 1918 by the Central Mausoleum Company.

Although nothing remains of the Hagerstown-Boonsboro Electric Railway except the office/depot (cited above), the right-of-way along the west side of N. Main Street leaves unquestionable evidence of the rail's passage through the north end of Boonsboro. It is an important visual link to the strong collective memory of Boonsboro's elderly residents, who recall the electric railway (the "trolley" to all who knew it) with fondness.

Conclusion and Comparative Analysis

Boonsboro has always been closely linked to the transportation arteries on which it depended for business and trade. It is historically a very linear town, however, as the town's outer edges continue to expand with modern subdivision development, that linear quality will fade. The boundaries of the Boonsboro Historic District emphasize the linear nature of the historic town while acknowledging the changes through the first half of the 20th century.

In many ways Boonsboro is typical of towns throughout rural Frederick and Washington Counties whose growth patterns were closely linked to transportation arteries. Almost identical in its development to Middletown in Frederick County, both towns were located along the all-important National Road and isolated from the B&O Railroad and C&O Canal. With lots originally platted only along the main road (rather than a grid pattern), their growth through much of the 19th century continued in that linear pattern through lot subdivisions and new additions also along the main road.

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With the advent of the inter-urban electric railway through Frederick and Washington Counties around the turn of the 20th century, new subdivisions grew along the railway lines at the town's edges. Most clearly similar to Boonsboro's Lakin Additions in this case is again Middletown and its "Victorian" row of houses on the east edge of town along the Frederick-Middletown Railway route. Adjoining Middletown was a separate community known as Airview. Airview's houses were also part of a linear subdivision along the National Road and electric railway line. All had a deep set back with building designs influenced by the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, bungalow and American Foursquare styles.ⁱ Similarly, the linear subdivision lots fronting on Rosemont Avenue on the west edge of Frederick were associated with the electric rail line that ran down the center of the street to Fort Detrick (then Detrick Air Field). Although technically not necessarily "suburban" in their association with an urban center, these subdivision developments in the rural town context are an important sub-theme within the context of Historic Residential Suburbs.

ⁱ"Middletown Historic District," National Register Documentation, 2003.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Boonsboro Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of Western Maryland following the opening of the National Road in the early 19th century. The Road linked rural Washington County with the port of Baltimore as well as points to the west, and was an important influence on the agricultural, economic, and commercial development of the region throughout the 19th century. Boonsboro's location along the National Road, adjoining Turner's Gap through South Mountain, was strategically important during the American Civil War, and throughout the conflict the town experienced the passage of thousands of troops and accommodated the wounded soldiers left to the care of townspeople. Its growth through the first half of the 20th century, associated with another transportation corridor, the Hagerstown-Boonsboro Electric Railway branch line, is clearly apparent in the architectural character of the areas that were annexed into the town during that period. The Boonsboro Historic District derives additional significance under National Register Criterion C both as an excellent example of a type of linear development characteristic of town plans in the region in the 19th century, and for the wide variety of architectural types and styles represented by its component buildings, which chronicle the town's development from its founding in 1792 through the mid-20th century. The period of significance tracks the continuous growth and evolution of the town, ending in 1959, by which date the Boonsboro Historic District had substantially achieved its current form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context

The lands comprising Washington County, until 1776 part of Frederick County, were in that part of Maryland that was often in colonial period records referred to as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. These early contacts occurred in the 1720s, and involved little in the way of actual settlement.

As settlement progressed from the initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming there developed more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent, and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Frederick and Washington County

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developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late 18th century.² Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.³

George Washington was one of the early proponents of the creation of a good route to the West. He was concerned that the land along the Ohio River in the old Northwest would slip back into British or French control. His administration enacted favorable land acquisition legislation in 1785 and 1787 to encourage settlement and development of these lands. Simultaneously, in 1785 he helped to create the Potomac Company, a private organization devoted to improving navigation on the Potomac, as far west as possible.

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following the old Braddock Road, a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road (the Baltimore-to-Cumberland segment is sometimes referred to as the National Pike, reflecting its origin). The National Road became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. Stagecoaches, freight wagons, herds of swine, geese and cattle headed to market along the road, as individual traffic passed along the pike. Taverns, inns and hotels were an important part of the travel-generated economy. Also important were blacksmith shops, wagon shops, and leather and harness shops.

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With the National Road's establishment in the early 19th century, Baltimore began to forge a stronger link with Hagerstown and the lower Cumberland Valley. Yet, when the nation's first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio appeared, leading from Baltimore west, it skirted the Cumberland Valley by crossing into Virginia. By 1834 the B&O's track had reached Harpers Ferry in what was then Virginia. From there west, the B&O considered several alternate routes, one of which passed through Hagerstown.

The B&O however decided to build its western line from Harpers Ferry west through Virginia rather than through Maryland. The B&O's decision was based on three factors: the C&O Canal held a right of way to the north bank of the Potomac; routes north of the river, such as the proposed route through Hagerstown were blocked by mountain ridges; and "Virginia offered a substantial subsidy if the railroad built through that state."⁴

Not surprisingly, reaction in the lower Cumberland Valley to the B&O's choice of routes was angry. "In 1836 the Maryland Legislature [had come] to the aid of the [B&O] railroad company by making the state the guarantor of a new issue of its bonds, and a clause [had been] inserted in the bill providing that the company must locate its road through Hagerstown, or forfeit to Washington County one million dollars. After the company had decided to go into Virginia, Washington County brought suit for the one million...[But] an extra session of the Legislature was called, and this clause of the act of 1836 was repealed. The suit went on, it being contended on the part of the county that the legislature had no power to impair the obligation of a contract. The Court of Appeals finally decided that while the legislature could not rescind a contract, it could remit a penalty, and that this provision...was not a contract, but was in the nature of a penalty. Thus Hagerstown lost the railroad, and the people of Washington County lost the million dollars."⁵

Despite the advent of the C&O Canal and B&O Railroad in the 1830s as alternate forms of transportation, Frederick and Hagerstown, both of which were not on either direct route, continued to depend on the National Road as a major thoroughfare connecting them and points west. The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War, for the invading Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee in 1862 and 1863, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war. Strategically situated between North and South, Washington County's citizens were divided in their support for the Union and the Confederacy. The productive farms of Washington County were an attractive factor in Lee's undertaking the Maryland Campaign in the late summer of 1862. The Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, was one of the pivotal clashes of the war. The significance of Antietam has perhaps overshadowed the many smaller military actions that took place in Washington County in 1863 and 1864.

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The second half of the 19th century in the west-central Maryland "bread basket" saw a slow decline in the dominance of grain production and milling, largely due to the advances in steam powered mills and the railroad. As mid-western farms began to concentrate on wheat, the farms of Frederick and Washington Counties developed a more diversified product list, eventually concentrating their efforts in dairy production.

The turn of the 20th century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Frederick to Hagerstown interurban railway. A boon not only to the farmers transporting produce to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets, the railway also promoted passenger travel and summer resort businesses. The development of the interurban railway in the region was part of a national trend toward mechanized mass transportation, particularly in urban areas. These transportation innovations had a profound impact on residential development, not only around the cities, but also in rural areas.

The introduction of the first electric-powered streetcar system in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887 by Frank J. Sprague ushered in a new period of suburbanization. The electric streetcar, or trolley, allowed people to travel in 10 minutes as far as they could walk in 30 minutes. It was quickly adopted in cities from Boston to Los Angeles. By 1902, 22,000 miles of streetcar tracks served American cities; from 1890 to 1907, this distance increased from 5,783 to 34,404 miles.

By 1890, streetcar lines began to foster a tremendous expansion of suburban growth in cities of all sizes. In older cities, electric streetcars quickly replaced horse-drawn cars, making it possible to extend transportation lines outward and greatly expanding the availability of land for residential development. Growth occurred first in outlying rural villages that were now interconnected by streetcar lines, and, second, along the new residential corridors created along the streetcar routes...

...As streetcar systems evolved, cross-town lines made it possible to travel from one suburban center to another, and interurban lines connected outlying towns to the central city and to each other. Between the late 1880s and World War I, a number of industrial suburbs appeared outside major cities, including Gary, Indiana, outside Chicago, and Homestead and Vandergrift, both outside Pittsburgh.

Concentrated along radial streetcar lines, streetcar suburbs extended outward from the city, sometimes giving the growing metropolitan area a star shape. Unlike railroad suburbs which grew in nodes around rail stations, streetcar suburbs formed continuous corridors. Because the streetcar made numerous stops spaced at short intervals, developers platted rectilinear subdivisions where homes, generally on small lots, were built within a five- or 10-minute walk of the streetcar line. Often the streets were extensions of the gridiron that characterized the plan of the older city.⁶

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Rural regions like Frederick and Washington Counties in Maryland found great advantage in the technology of the electric railway. The ability of the electric rail to overcome the relatively difficult mountain passages (difficult for steam rail technology) bisecting the counties encouraged a number of local entrepreneurs to initiate development of railways out of Frederick and Hagerstown. Cognizant of the lucrative real estate development potential, both individual developers, and local development companies modeled on those found in other regions, began to emerge as well.

Until the early twentieth century, most subdivisions were relatively small, and suburban neighborhoods tended to expand in increments as adjoining parcels of land were subdivided and the existing grid of streets extended outward. Subdivisions were generally planned and designed as a single development, requiring developers to file a plat, or general development plan, with the local governmental authority indicating their plans for improving the land with streets and utilities. Homes were often built by different builders and sometimes by the owners themselves...

...Beginning in the nineteenth century, the earliest group of developers, called "subdividers," acquired and surveyed the land, developed a plan, laid out building lots and roads, and improved the overall site. The range of site improvements varied but usually included utilities, graded roads, curbs and sidewalks, storm-water drains, tree planting, and graded common areas and house lots. Lots were then sold either to prospective homeowners who would contract with their own builder, to builders buying several parcels at once to construct homes for resale, or to speculators intending to resell the land when real estate values rose. Land improvement companies typically organized to oversee the subdivision of larger parcels, especially those forming new communities along railroad and streetcar lines. Most subdividers, however, operated on a small scale - laying out, improving, and selling lots on only a few subdivisions a year.⁷

In rural areas, these small developers, or "subdividers," were often farm families whose land adjoined both a town and the railway's route. In Frederick and Washington Counties such subdivisions can be found around Hagerstown, Boonsboro, Middletown, Braddock Heights, and Frederick. Most of these subdivisions are distinguished by their wide set backs, partly for the railway's right-of-way, but also by their linear alignment and by their architectural reflection of the c.1900 time period. The use of set backs, in which the building line is "set back" a specific number of feet from the building lot's boundary, had originally grown out of the Progressive Movement of the late 19th century. Initially an attempt to bring light and fresh air into the urban environment, set backs and other deed restrictions became a way for developers to control the appearance, and eventually the occupants, of their subdivisions.⁸

The formerly "suburban" subdivisions associated with electric streetcar or interurban railway transportation remain today, often as elegant neighborhoods located within town or city boundaries. However, interurban electric railway systems and many streetcar lines struggled through the 1930s' Depression and, after a brief resurgence during WWII, most lines were discontinued.

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The demise of the electric trolley followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s and culminated in the 1950s and 1960s with the Interstate Highway system. Such roads generally by-passed the small towns which had grown along the historic transportation routes, spelling an end for many hotels and commercial businesses.

Architectural Context

Early Housing in west-central Maryland

No known building stock remains from the initial habitation period in Maryland's western frontier during the 1730s and 1740s. However, the records that do exist indicate that nearly all of the earliest buildings were of log construction. In the late summer of 1772, William Eddes, Lord Baltimore's Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis, made a trip through Frederick County, which then included Washington County, and gave the following report:

I am just returned from an excursion to the frontier of this province, in which my curiosity was highly gratified. It is impossible to conceive a more rich and fertile country than I have lately traversed; and when it becomes populous in proportion to its extent, Frederick County will, at least be equal to the most desirable establishment on this side of the Atlantic.

...The habitations of the planters in this remote district of the province, are in general of a rude construction; the timber with which they frame their dwellings seldom undergoing the operation of any tool except the axe. An apartment to sleep in, and another for domestic purposes, with a contiguous store-house, and conveniences for their live-stock, at present gratify their utmost ambition.⁹

Although there are a few references to pre-1760 stone houses in Washington County, stone was used frequently as a building material beginning in the second half of the 18th century with most examples in the lower Cumberland Valley dating between 1780 and 1840. Although stone was selected much more frequently than either brick or frame for house construction, it was by far a rarer choice than log.

Timber frame construction was not often used for houses in the Lower Cumberland Valley or Washington County. Frame construction did not become common in the area until the mid 19th century or later after lightweight balloon framing was introduced. Although brick construction was more prevalent than timber framing in Washington County in the 18th century, there are few examples from before 1800, and most of those are concentrated in towns.

Most buildings constructed before about 1770 were apparently small and fairly temporary in nature, since very few buildings survive from this period. Many properties were simply abandoned during the

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French and Indian War as settlers fled from the threat of Indian raids. Most permanent and stable settlement occurred after the 1760s.

During the century from 1763-1860, this first period architecture was gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.¹⁰

Due to the predominance of first and second-generation German settlers in Washington County, there are some early buildings that exhibit distinct Germanic influence. These buildings characteristically have a central chimney system and a large kitchen or küche occupying a prominent place in the house. The kitchen was served by a large fireplace along its interior wall. Adjacent to the kitchen, in the typical version of this plan were two smaller rooms, a stube and kammer separated by a wall running perpendicular to the chimney wall. Each of the two small rooms had a fireplace or stove opening into the central chimney system that served all of the rooms.¹¹

By the early 19th century, the use of the traditional Germanic plan was synthesized with more formal Georgian or Neoclassical stylistic elements that were influencing contemporary architecture. The old continental type was gradually replaced by several hybrid arrangements with end chimneys and more formal facades, but with some traditional elements such as the floor plan often remaining.¹²

Combining the classical symmetrical façade with the traditional formal parlor and communal kitchen in front produced the double front door fenestration pattern, a common sight throughout south-central Pennsylvania and west-central Maryland.

Log construction remained very typical in Washington County throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, as shown by the vast number of remaining log houses built before 1860. Dwellings built of log range from small cabins to large and pretentious houses. They were almost always covered with clapboards, stucco, or, in the 19th century, with brick casing. Covering the logs in most instances seems to have been the intent upon construction, as suggested by examination of log structures in the area that show little or no weathering on their log walls beneath siding.

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the

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more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later 19th century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Housing after the turn of the 20th century

Although through the late 19th century housing styles throughout the United States became more universally recognizable, attachments to regional vernacular elements persisted. Older houses were simply updated with now mass-produced decorative trim of wood and cast iron, but their basic underlying vernacular form remained. Around the turn of the 20th century, the ability to mass-produce whole buildings at a reasonable price coincided with the evolution and growth of the American suburb.

The design of American suburbs springs from advances made in England and the United States in the development of picturesque and Garden City models for suburban living. With the rise of suburbs, regional vernacular forms of housing gave way to a wide variety of house types and styles popularized by pattern books, periodicals, mail order catalogs, stock plan suppliers, and small house architects. Popular housing forms were often modest adaptations of high-style domestic architecture. Similarly, popular garden magazines and landscape guides exerted influence on the design of domestic yards and gardens.

The romantic allusions to historic European prototypes that characterized mid-nineteenth century housing styles, promoted by landscape designer Andrew Jackson Downing and others, gave way to an eclecticism of style by the end of the century that derived from the mainstream architectural styles and achievements of the Nation's emerging architectural profession. Regionalism, native materials, and local building traditions persisted in homes of the Arts and Crafts movement before World War I; their widespread publication as modest bungalows by editors, such as Gustav Stickley and Henry Wilson, resulted in the diffusion of examples nationwide. Similarly, following World War I, great interest in America's rich and diverse cultural heritage resulted in the popularity of revival house styles and types, typically drawn from English, Dutch, Spanish, and other Colonial traditions and associated with a particular geographical region...

The majority of residential neighborhoods of the period, however, were distinguished by a variety of styles drawn from many stylistic traditions, many of which had little association with the cultural identity or traditions of the region where they are located. Such nationalization of housing styles based on historical prototypes, such as the Cape Cod or Monterey Revival, as small house architects, designers of stock plans, and manufacturers of pre-cut, mail order houses adapted colonial forms for modern living and marketed them to a national audience.¹³

The Depression of the 1930s brought the U.S. government into the realm of housing design. The FHA (Federal Housing Administration) style house was introduced with the publication of "Principles of

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Planning Small Houses," FHA Technical Bulletin No. 4. The designs were simple, functional, and affordable. Following World War II, the push to provide affordable housing for the many returning soldiers and their families continued the FHA-type house through the 1940s and 1950s. As the new decade of the 1960s dawned the more-sprawling ranch-style house began to reign as American families sought more living space.

History and Development of Boonsboro, 1774-1950s

As early as 1774, "the road leading from the Mouth of Conegochiage creek to Frederick Town crossing the South mountain, at the gapp commonly called Turners Gap," was identified by the Maryland General Assembly as a "Principal market road."¹⁴ Native Americans and the earliest European settlers had originally traveled the same route, or nearly so, by packhorse. In 1755, General Braddock and his army, enroute to Fort Duquesne, traversed the track that led to the Potomac River at Williamsport, near the mouth of Conococheague Creek. It was Braddock's men who widened the path to accommodate their heavy wagons.

William and Susanna Boone, like many settlers in west-central Maryland whose families emigrated from Pennsylvania, sought the open fertile land of the Great Valley.¹⁵ They purchased (thought to be sometime before 1776) a 100-acre tract of land called "Beall's Chance" (spelled variously as Bells Chance or Beals Chance) on the eastern edge of what would become, in 1776, Washington County. Their farm was strategically located near the Frederick to Williamsport road, recently improved by the Province of Maryland to encourage settlement in the region. Although William's brother George previously had returned to Berks County, Pennsylvania with their widowed mother Sarah, the brothers apparently kept up a relatively close association.¹⁶

In 1782, William Boone of Washington County was given Power of Attorney by Daniel Buchwalter of Chester County, Pennsylvania, "to ask demand, recover or receive of & from Valentine Nicodemus of Washington County...a sufficient and lawful deed for & possession of the Tract of Land or plantation...whereon he now lives..."¹⁷ Whether Nicodemus had previously promised to sell the land to Buchwalter or simply claimed settlement rights to it is unknown. However, by 1791, Buchwalter had apparently given up his right to the land and Valentine Nicodemus, by then of Frederick County, sold the 140-acre tract called "Fellowship" to William Boone for £500. The property boundary began "at the Bounded White Oak...near Robert Turners spring" and adjoined "Nelson's Folly," also owned by Turner. Within several months Boone sold a 3-acre parcel out of "Fellowship" to George Scott.¹⁸

The Maryland General Assembly in 1790 again selected the road from Frederick to Williamsport for improvements. Intending to straighten certain sections of the road, a map was drawn in 1791 to identify those sections and the landowners who would be affected. The map shows "Boons Land" adjoining the

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west side of the road, and "Scott's Quarter," probably George Scott, near the junction with the road to Funkstown (possibly the former Turner house?). Just south of William Boone was "Books Tavern" indicating that an active business along the route near Boone was already established.

William Boone and his brother George had probably hatched their plan to develop a town along the Frederick and Williamsport market road prior to William's purchase of the "Fellowship" tract in 1791. With the interest by the newly formed United States government in developing a National Road west, many entrepreneur-minded landowners along the proposed route and connecting routes began cashing in on the potential for profit. There was already a tavern established along the road catering to travelers needs. In any case, by 1792, William and George Boone had reached an unrecorded agreement to layout a town into 44 lots, partly on "Beall's Chance" but mostly on "Fellowship," which they called Boones Berry Town (also spelled Boones Bury; see attached modern plot). Both of the tracts on which the town was laid were originally purchased by William Boone, however, the town lots were sold jointly by William and George and the ground rents (quit rents) were stipulated "to be paid to George Boone, his heirs or assigns."¹⁹ The first three lots were sold on November 24, 1792 to three men from Berks County, Pennsylvania.²⁰ These were followed by a flood of sales to Washington County, Maryland residents, and by the end of the year at least 20 of the 44 lots were sold.²¹

In November 1793, describing himself as a "farmer," William Boone sold most of his interest in the town lots to his brother George.²² No explanation was given for this sudden sale although it is possible that poor health was the reason. In 1798, William Boone died, but not before his little town began to thrive. Dennis Griffith's Map of Maryland, drawn in 1794, showed the town under the name of "Margaretsville," the name of George Boone's wife; nearby was Books Tavern. Writing in 1796, English traveler Francis Baily noted:

We had not proceeded far in the Valley when we came to a little place called Boone's-town, where we were glad to rest ourselves and horses after the fatigues of so rough a road. Boone's-town is 18 miles from Fredericktown: it has not been settled above three or four years. We met with a very good tavern and excellent accommodations.²³

It is quite possible that it was the Eagle Hotel, a stately stone construction on Lot 33 of the town plan, which accommodated Baily and his traveling companions in 1796.

The 1803-04 tax record for Washington County listed 26 taxable citizens in Boonsborough with perhaps 24 houses standing.²⁴ Use of the name "Boonsborough" appeared in official documentation in 1805 in the General Assembly records and appeared on the 1808 Charles Varlé Map of Frederick and Washington Counties. This spelling lasted through the middle of the 19th century.

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In 1805, as federal plans for the National Road from Cumberland, Maryland to the western territory were underway, the Maryland General Assembly passed "An Act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore County, and for other purposes."²⁵ The "other purposes" cited by the Assembly included a continuation of the turnpike road through Frederick County to Middletown, "and thence to Boonsborough." A supplement to the act, passed seven days later, stated "...the said company be also empowered to extend the said turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hagerstown, and from Boonsborough to William's Port."²⁶

The company was given 12 years to complete these extensions, which they did in 1823. The stretch between Boonsborough and Hagerstown was, in fact, the first macadamized road in the nation. The section of the turnpike leading from Frederick through Middletown to Boonsborough was completed by 1810.²⁷

As the process of road improvements began, so too did the citizens of Boonsborough begin the process of building improvements. In 1808, the German Presbyterian (Reformed) and Lutheran congregations applied to the General Assembly for permission to conduct "a lottery to raise a sum of money for building a church...in or near the village of Boonsborough..."²⁸ Authorized to raise up to \$2,600, the lottery was a success and the stone Salem Church building was constructed on Potomac Street (then known as Church Street) near the presumed site of the original William Boone farmhouse. The cemetery behind the church is said to include William Boone's unmarked grave as well as the grave of his wife Susanna and daughter Charlotte.²⁹ The original lottery sum proved to be not enough to complete the church and a second lottery was authorized in 1811. The sum of \$2,000 was to include finishing the church building, but also to build a "school-house, and purchasing a fire-engine..."³⁰

Joining the Eagle Hotel for travelers' accommodations in town, according to J. Thomas Scharf, was a hotel or tavern on the southeast corner of the town square in 1800 (and demolished ca.1865), the estate known as "Rose Hill" (now part of Reeder's Memorial Home) built by Dr. Ezra Slifer in 1814, and the 1811 building commonly known as the U.S. Hotel on the southwest corner of the square. The U.S. Hotel building, however, was reportedly built as a dwelling house by Dr. Slifer and later housed the Female Seminary before its use as a hotel.³¹ Scharf described other businesses and occupations as well:

Dr. Meyer was the first physician in Boonsboro' (1806); Dr. E. Slifer in 1809. Henry Dick had a weaver's shop where the parsonage now stands as early as 1800, and probably before. "Chris" Dagenhart, Peter Baker (born 1762), and Peter Heck were in the same business. John House, Aaron Py, George and Anthony Baltzer were master-masons. ...Henry Blessing, Jacob Myers, and John Stemple were chair-makers. Samuel Mowery and Andrew Sardinger were cabinet-makers, Mr. Wolf was a blacksmith, and Michael Brunett and Daniel Christian were shoemakers.³²

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In 1812, fourteen years after his death, William Boone's estate was finally settled. The remaining acreage was divided into 12 parcels and sold at public auction, the proceeds to be divided among the various heirs. The attached modern plot, previously cited, shows the parcels and to whom they were sold. Of particular interest to the later development of Boonsborough are the parcels sold to John Shafer (later part of Shafer Park), Ezra Slifer and John Adams (later the Slifer Addition along Potomac Street), Charles Holler (later the Holler Addition along Potomac Street), and Henry Nyman (later part of the Boonsboro Cemetery).

Boonsborough's population reached 428 by 1820, including 7 free blacks and 26 enslaved. A U.S. Post Office was established with a commissioned Post Master in 1819, although Scharf reported that a post-route passed through the town as early as 1802.³³ The turnpike road to Sharpsburg, known for many years officially as the "Turnpike Road from Boonsborough to Swearingen's Ferry," was established in 1815.³⁴ It would be the third turnpike road to intersect at Boonsborough, including the turnpike road to Williamsport and the macadamized turnpike to Hagerstown (which became part of the National Road system), making the town a busy crossroads. The completion of these roads ushered in a period of prosperity and growth that would last through the middle of the 19th century.

Population census records and a series of improvements and incorporations through the 1820s and 1830s highlighted Boonsborough's growth. Between 1820 and 1830, the town's population nearly doubled, with 707 people listed in the 1830 census. In 1828, a Methodist Episcopal Church was constructed on St. Paul Street and in 1829 the Boonsborough Fire Company was incorporated.³⁵ And, perhaps an indication of prosperity and patriotic fervor, the citizens of Boonsborough erected in 1827 a monument dedicated to George Washington. Sited on the "Blue Rocks," a limestone break on the western ridgeline of South Mountain, the monument still stands overlooking the town.

Following the death of George Boone in 1828, his trustee and relative, Elias Davis, sold the Quit Rent rights to Joseph Weast. The sale produced the earliest known recorded plat of the Boonsborough lots. For unknown reasons, the county court did not confirm the sale to Weast until 1830.³⁶ One year later, in 1831, a petition was filed with the Maryland General Assembly "to Incorporate the Town of Boonsborough, Slifer's Addition, Holler's Addition, and Allabaugh's Addition to Boonsborough," which was passed by the Assembly on February 27, 1832. The act additionally established the town government:

That the free white male citizens...of the age of twenty-one years and upwards...at the house now occupied as the Boonsborough Academy, and on the first Monday in March in each and every year hereafter, at such house as shall be directed by the burgess and commissioners, be authorized to elect a burgess and assistant burgess, and five commissioners for the said town...³⁷

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In 1833, a supplement was added to the incorporation act, empowering the burgess and commissioners to "take up and impound all such swine, as may be running at large within the said town and the additions thereto," which was passed in March 1834.³⁸ Again, in 1835, a supplement to the incorporation act was submitted to the General Assembly, asking that the official boundaries of the Town of Boonsborough be defined "so as to embrace the space of one half a mile square, the center of which shall be the center of what is now commonly known and called, in said town, as the Square, and whose lines shall be parallel to the lines of the said square." The petition additionally requested, "that every white male citizen between the age of twenty-one and sixty years...shall by virtue of his residence in said town, be and is hereby constituted a member of the Boonsborough Fire Company." The Assembly did not pass the measure until 1838.³⁹

By 1839, the Reformed and Lutheran congregations sharing Salem Church had grown to a point where separation was considered. To that end, each congregation was separately incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly, each governed by their own Vestry.⁴⁰ Although there was no indication in the incorporation act that the two intended to construct separate churches, it is likely that that was their ultimate goal. It would be many years, however, before that goal could be achieved. Around 1855, a cemetery was established by the two congregations west of the S. Main Street lots on the parcel of land purchased by Henry Nyman in 1812 from the William Boone estate.

The National Road and its connecting turnpike system (commonly referred to as the National Pike) running from Baltimore, Maryland to, by this time, Vandalia, Indiana had served the rural Boonsborough population well, providing employment and relatively reliable transportation. But the promise of cheaper transportation of the heavy and often bulky farm products of the region fueled a widespread desire to develop canal and railroad systems. Because the real potential of the railroad was not yet known, in 1828 both the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal began construction through Maryland's countryside. The C&O Canal followed the Potomac River to Cumberland, Maryland, and the B&O, after losing a right-of-way battle with the canal through the narrow passage at the southern tip of Washington County, passed southwest into Virginia (now West Virginia). Boonsborough was bypassed by both systems, and until their completion in the 1840s (B&O) and 1850s (C&O), the town continued to benefit from business along the National Road. When the railroads finally arrived in Hagerstown (B&O, Cumberland Valley RR, and Western Maryland RR), the turnpikes leading into and out of Boonsborough continued to serve as conduits of transportation for the outlying farms bringing produce into Hagerstown, the region's "Hub City."

Thomas Taggart's 1859 Map of Washington County showed the extent of Boonsborough's development and the rural nature of the immediately surrounding countryside. The tidy farms and thriving rural towns shown on the map belied the growing tension throughout Washington County, the State, and the nation between North and South. Like the State of Maryland as a whole, Washington County's borders

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adjoined a Northern state, Pennsylvania, and a Southern state, Virginia. As one Frederick County newspaper editor put it: "Thus are the people of Maryland, as a political community, but in an especial manner the people of the Western Counties of the State, placed between the upper and nether millstone."⁴¹ As the disagreements disintegrated into Civil War in 1861, the citizens of Boonsborough found themselves almost as equally divided in their sympathies.

Direct experience of battle and its aftermath descended on the Hagerstown Valley in 1862 following the Second Battle of Manassas, a defeat for the Union. The Federal Army of the Potomac had begun to withdraw in the direction of Washington D.C., General Lee, seizing upon the opportunity, prepared to invade Maryland. Occupying Frederick City, Lee sought not only to resupply his army on the fertile farms of west-central Maryland, but also to imply a threat to Washington, Baltimore, and Pennsylvania and cause the Federal troops in Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg to withdraw, "thus opening the line of communication through the [Shenandoah] Valley."⁴² When he found the garrison at Harpers Ferry had not budged, Lee issued Special Orders 191, sending his army westward on three separate routes, passing over South Mountain at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps:

III. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road [National Road]. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad...

IV. General Longstreet's command will pursue the main road [National Road] as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with the reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

V. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R.H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown he will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.⁴³

General D.H. Hill followed behind on the main road west with "reserve artillery, ordinance, and supply trains, etc.," all of them under the watchful protection of General Stuart's cavalry. Lee's plans, however, were miraculously discovered outside of Frederick by the approaching Union army. As McClellan's "vast army" passed out of Middletown following the Confederates west toward their entrenchment on the gaps of South Mountain their march was described by Confederate General D.H. Hill: It was a grand and glorious spectacle, and it was impossible to look at it without admiration. I had never seen so tremendous an army before...⁴⁴

The two armies clashed violently on South Mountain on September 14th 1862. Recalled Boonsborough native J. Harlan Smith in his ca.1868 school essay:

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A great many persons flocked to this hill [Short Hill] to see the progress of the fight. The fighting could be seen plainly and the shells could be seen bursting in the air. Several shells fell at the lower end of town, and one reached the foot of this hill but it did no harm, except to frighten the citizens.⁴⁵

The Union's overwhelming numbers prevailed in the daylong battle. Confederate General Robert E. Lee did not consider the battle a failure however, noting in his report, "The [Union] effort to force the passage of the mountains had failed, but it was manifest that without re-enforcements we could not hazard a renewal of the engagement...."⁴⁶ Union General McClellan reported that the Confederate withdrawal the next day toward Sharpsburg was "for a time interpreted as evidences of the enemy's disorganization and demoralization."⁴⁷ This he found not to be the case three days later at the Battle of Antietam at Sharpsburg, the bloodiest single day battle of the war. Wounded from both battles were cared for in the buildings of the surrounding area.

McClellan estimated the killed and wounded from the "engagement at Turner's Pass" to be 328 killed and 1,463 wounded on the Union side, and "that of the enemy...in all, about 3,000..."⁴⁸ While the Union wounded on the east side of the mountain were removed to Middletown and Frederick, the Confederate wounded, primarily on the west side of South Mountain found their way into the hospitals set up in the four churches in Boonsborough, the Odd Fellows' LaGrange Lodge (built in 1852), and probably into some of the nearby homes.⁴⁹ Salem Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Mt. Nebo United Brethren (now United Methodist) Church, the Disciples of Christ Church, built just two years before the battle in 1860 on St. Paul Street, and the LaGrange Lodge all filed damage claims for the use of their buildings. The claim filed by the Methodist Episcopal Church continued through the difficult and surely maddening process set up by the federal government until 1907.⁵⁰

Again, in June and July of 1863, General Lee undertook a second foray into Northern territory, which culminated in the three-day battle at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, the Confederate retreat dragged across much of Washington County on its way back to Virginia. They were followed closely by the Union army, resulting in numerous clashes including one on July 8th near Boonsborough.⁵¹ The town's location along the National Road ensured a near-constant parade of Union troops through town as they moved to secure Washington County's long border with Virginia (after 1863, West Virginia) along the Potomac River. Surely the citizens of this county breathed a collective sigh of relief at the conclusion of the war in 1865.

U.S. Census record totals tabulated for the towns of Washington County showed a net loss in the population of Boonsborough between 1850 (937 people) and 1870 (835 people), while the C&O Canal towns of Sharpsburg and Williamsport showed dramatic gains.⁵² It is likely this trend reflects the growing importance of the canal and railroad in the transportation matrix of the region. The railroad had also penetrated the mid-West, igniting a rapid growth in grain production there and the slow but steady

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decline in the dominance of the mid-Atlantic "breadbasket." As a result, the region's agriculture concentrated on more general farm production, including grains, orchard, meat, poultry, and dairy. The Boonsborough population appears to have stabilized around 850-900 throughout the remainder of the 19th century.

Rather than wither with the changing times, the town of Boonsboro, as it came to be known by 1866, appears to have gone through a period of "face-lifting." Many of the Queen Anne, Italianate, and Gothic stylistic embellishments added to the mostly vernacular buildings occurred during this period. Nearly all of the houses along the main streets received a front porch, many with elaborate brackets and trim of wood or cast iron. Central front cross gables added character to the buildings and space to attic rooms. In 1868 the Mt. Nebo United Brethren congregation replaced its aging edifice with the one now standing on S. Main Street. St. James Catholic Church was also constructed in 1868 on N. Main Street (and replaced in 1969 with the building now standing). In 1870, the Salem Church congregations each built a new church, the Trinity Lutheran Church on S. Main Street, and the Trinity Reformed Church on the site of the demolished Salem Church. Also around 1870, the Washington County School Board built Public School No. 7, located on Potomac Street. All of these improvements imply that those who lived in the area were not impoverished by war and the changing agricultural economy.

The 1877 Titus Atlas of Washington County showed in detail the continued growth of this rural turnpike town. The list of "Business References" reveals not only the relative urbanity of this small town, but also a number of familiar surnames, descendants of those who had settled the area nearly 100 years earlier:

- James Brown, Surveyor and Conveyancer. Deeds, Mortgages, and other legal papers carefully prepared.
- Geo. F. Smith, Landlord of the Eagle Hotel. Good accommodations for man and beast at reasonable rates. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.
- J. Stonesifer & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, Tobacco, &c. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.
- Geo. W. Hoffman. Dealer in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps and Chimneys, Coal Oil, Fine Family Groceries, Writing Paper, Pens, Ink, Pencils, &c.
- J.L. Nicodemus, Proprietors of Spring Mills. Dealer in Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. Lumber Sawed to order and kept on hand. 2 ½ miles south of Boonsboro.
- D.H. Newcomer, Proprietor of Lego Mills. Dealer in Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. Location on National Pike, 3 miles west of Boonsboro.

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D.F. Stouffer, Auctioneer, P.O., Benevola, Md.

John E. Bowman, Proprietor of Boonsboro Pottery. Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthenware.
Main street.

The map also shows the carefully designed Boonsboro Cemetery on a large lot behind the new Trinity Lutheran Church. With the incorporation of the Boonsboro Cemetery Association in 1866, it became a public cemetery used by all denominations.⁵³ The Association officially purchased the 2 3/4 -acre cemetery property in 1874 from Solomon Eavey, described as part of "Fellowship," which he bought from Henry Nyman in 1868.⁵⁴

Not all who lived in Boonsboro were given the opportunity to partake in its prosperity to the same extent as others, and the 1877 map, U.S. census, and county records tell their story as well. The angular back street called High Street, unnamed on the 1877 map, winds its way across the west flank of Short Hill, cutting the corner of S. Main Street and St. Paul Street. Here, as local tradition holds, was where the town's free black population lived before and after emancipation in 1864. The names listed on the map were likely property owners who rented out the small log cabins, some still standing, that lined the street. The most well known of Boonsboro's free black population was Stephen Coffee, a free man as early as 1840. That year he purchased from Henry Beterbenner "one Negro Woman named Nelly and her two children named Hiram Scott and Ann Francis slaves for life..." for the price of \$300. In 1841, Coffee set free, or manumitted, his wife Ellen Coffee (although she later used the name Nellie), age 26, and their two children, ages 7 and 4 years.⁵⁵ Writing around 1868, J. Harlan Smith described several one-story dwellings located on Short Hill. In addition to a "rudely constructed hut" he called "Fort Veddle," Smith continued: "There is another hut north of this which is not any better than the other in magnificence. This house is occupied by an old Negro who has resided there for many years."⁵⁶

The 1870 census listed 22 blacks living in Boonsboro at the time. Of those, 20 lived with their white employers, most of them occupied as Domestic Servants. Only Joseph Shorter and Stephen Coffee (spelled Stephan Coffe) were described as tenants. Coffee was listed as a 75-year old Butcher, a tenant who shared his house with his wife Nellie. In fact, an 1886 deed revealed that it was Nellie Coffee who owned the house (or hut) in which they lived, a gift to her from Henry Beterbenner her former master. Following her death in 1886, Samuel Coffee, one of her three heirs (the others were unnamed), sold his 1/3rd interest to A. Will Lakin for \$26.67.⁵⁷

In 1882, J. Thomas Scharf described Boonsboro and its history using his vast collection of Maryland documents and a myriad of local traditions to weave his tale. Writing in a somewhat overblown 19th century style, Scharf concluded:

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Boonsboro' of the present is one of the most important provincial trade centers in Washington County. Its situation on the old National pike, as the terminus of the Sharpsburg pike, and as a point from which the district roads radiate in every direction, places it not only in a channel through which flows all the business of that section, but gives it the advantage of constant association with and the patronage of the wealthy agricultural community of the surrounding country. Boonsboro' has several general and specialty stores, a number of artisans and mechanics, mills, printing-office, several physicians, two hotels, and a community of intelligent, industrious, thrifty, and go-ahead inhabitants.⁵⁸

As the 19th century came to a close, Boonsboro was poised for the changes that the new century promised. Like many rural towns, lack of direct access to railroad service was a constant underlying irritation. Although the town was relatively prosperous and its main streets around the Square were well developed with neat dwellings and businesses, there was little prospect for further growth. The 1897 Sanborn Insurance Map of Boonsboro provides a snapshot of the town at the end of the century. Distinctly lacking was any form of active industry. Shafer's "Old Tannery" on N. Main Street was "dilapidated," and the "Fruit Package, Saw & Planing Mill & Coal Co." was described as "not running - in hands of receiver." Perhaps they were too diversified for the small town, but more likely it was a lack of rail transportation that hurt this company.

Boonsboro had become known for its fruit products, peaches, raspberries, and in particular the "Hearts of Gold" cantaloupe, still popular today. But fresh produce required fast transportation to market, specifically railroad transportation. In 1896, the Maryland General Assembly amended the charter of the Hagerstown City Passenger Railway Company empowering the company to build branch lines "for the transportation of passengers and freight in cars between Hagerstown and Funkstown, Boonsboro', Smithsburg, Clearspring, Williamsport and Sharpsburg..."⁵⁹ The electric railway company concentrated first on connections to the nearby towns of Williamsport and Funkstown, but in 1901 the rights-of-way were purchased for the branch line to Boonsboro.⁶⁰ The branch line "extended the Funkstown line on to Boonsboro over a somewhat round-about route through Wagner's Crossroads and Mapleville."⁶¹ The Hagerstown- Boonsboro Railway Company, formed to manage the branch line, purchased "two double-truck combines and a number of freight cars...to service this 'long distance' rural extension."⁶² By 1902, the first rail car rolled into town.

The electric railway entered town from the northeast, turning off Mapleville Road (now Maryland Rt. 66) and onto the west side of N. Main Street ending at the old Fruit Packaging/Planing Mill building opposite Orchard Road. The old building served as the Freight House, warehouse, office and waiting room. This northwestern end of Boonsboro had remained largely undeveloped. Near the location of Turner's Spring (later called Warrenfeltz' Spring and still used by the town as a water source), it was perhaps less than desirable land on which to build. But with the advent of the railway, that was all about to change.

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Through the first two decades of the 20th century extensive development was initiated by the town's leading citizens, businesses, and government. By 1904, the town boasted a population of 900 and the Sanborn map listed the water facilities as "Very Good," noting a "gravity system reservoir 1 ½ miles S of P.O. supplied by seven springs." In 1910, the Sanborn maps showed renewed "industrial" development around the terminus of the rail line (although, strangely, the map does not show the rail line itself, see attached map). The Boonsboro Coal & Grain Co. occupied the old Fruit Packaging building and the Boonsboro Ice Co. had constructed an entirely new building on the adjoining lot. In 1912, the town government borrowed \$1,200 to build a Town Hall (Municipal Building) on St. Paul Street.⁶³ The Boonsboro Cemetery Association, in 1918, commissioned a mausoleum designed by William H. Lee, an architect in Philadelphia (and Shamokin, PA) better known for the large number of theaters he designed.⁶⁴ And although two of the three Main Street hotels were no longer operating, the town's businesses now included a "Moving Pictures" house in the old bank building and a bowling alley across the street.

The most dramatic change came with a series of new subdivisions that were added to the Boonsboro landscape in 1916 and 1918, Lakin's 1st and 2nd Additions located on the west side of N. Main St., and around 1920, Shafer's Addition on the newly cut Lakin Avenue between the east side of N. Main Street and St. Paul Street (beyond its northward curve). The Lakin Addition plats show the setback required by its frontage along the electric railway line. Distinctive also was the additional 20' "building line" setback, a common requirement for early 20th century dwelling construction intended to enhance light and air around buildings. Shafer's Addition plat shows a similar layout. The three subdivisions were also distinctive in Boonsboro because of their obvious break with the 19th century ties to the rural vernacular traditions and architectural embellishments. The dwellings in the Lakin and Shafer Additions embraced a somewhat eclectic combination of early 20th century styles, most notably the American Four Square, Colonial Revival, and the Bungalow. In 1925, Wagner's Addition to Boonsboro was platted on the west side of S. Main Street with a similar stylistic result.

In 1924, the corporate boundaries of Boonsboro were officially extended to include all the additions, including Wagner's on the south end.⁶⁵ The U.S. census population total for Boonsboro grew to 1044 by 1920, the growth reflected in two, two-story additions to the old Public School building (1924 Sanborn). Another important change revealed on the 1924 Sanborn map was the addition of automobile garages behind many of the dwellings, some merely conversions of the old carriage house/stable. Commercial garages were also beginning to make an appearance, as well as the first gas station in front of a new (1913) shop building next to the Ice Co.

The growing popularity of the automobile spelled trouble for the electric railway and eventually the National Road. After a brief resurgence for the Road due to the automobile, the state straightened the

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route in 1936, creating State Route 40 and leaving the old National Road an Alternate Route, bypassing Boonsboro entirely. The region's electric railway system between Hagerstown and Frederick was on its last legs by 1939.

Having struggled through the 1930s, facing both the Great Depression and the regional changes in transportation routes, Boonsboro again surged forward. In 1939, the town benefited from the federal government's Works Progress Administration (WPA) employment program in the form of Shafer Memorial Park. Constructed on land partly donated and partly sold by Mary S. Shafer to the town, the nearby "camp" of WPA workers constructed stone gates and pavilions, channeled the spring run, and bridged the run with a series of elegant arched bridges.⁶⁶ By 1940 the town had a new public school on the northeast edge of town. In 1942, a new subdivision within the town's boundaries was platted. Young's Addition was laid between the south side of Potomac Street and the Boonsboro Cemetery. Construction on the lots did not begin until 1945, probably delayed by World War II, but clearly those who purchased the lots took advantage of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) house plans for affordable small houses developed during the 1930s' Depression. Young Avenue was extended, though the extension was not platted, and construction of FHA-type housing continued through the end of the 1950s. Similar FHA-type "small houses" filled in lots in and around the Shafer and Lakin Additions and around Shafer Park.

Boonsboro has continued to expand in the decades since, filling in the open area north of Lakin Avenue and west of the Lakin Additions. A new three-school educational complex replaced the ca.1930 school building in the 1960s and 1970s. Boonsboro was declared one of Washington County's growth areas in the 1970s Comprehensive Plan; the resulting annexed subdivisions produced an irregularly shaped corporate boundary no longer centered on the National Road.

ENDNOTES:

- Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: a Middle Temperament*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.
⁶⁶ Ibid.
⁶⁷ Paul J. Westhaeffer, *History of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, 1835-1919*, (Ephrata, PA: Science Press, 1979) p. 39.
⁶⁸ Ibid, p. 41, quoting James Peebles Matthews in William H. Egle, ed. *Notes and Queries Relating to Pennsylvania*, (Harrisburg: Daily Telegraph, Annual Volume for 1899) p. 6-9.
⁶⁹ National Register Bulletin, "Historic Residential Suburbs," www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/text1.htm, pp. 23-24.
⁷⁰ Ibid, p. 29.
⁷¹ Ibid, p. 35.
⁷² As quoted in T.J.C. Williams, *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, (Baltimore, MD: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, reprint of 1910 original), p. 73.
⁷³ Reed & Assoc., p. 26.
⁷⁴ Some of the sources discussing the continental plan are: Robert C. Bucher, "The Continental Log House," *Pennsylvania Folklife* 12 (Summer 1962): 14-19; Edward A. Chappell, "Acculturation in the Shenandoah Valley"; Henry Glassie, "A Central Chimney

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Continental Log House from Cumberland County," Pennsylvania Folklife 19 (Winter 1968-69): 32-36; G. Edwin Brumbaugh, Colonial Architecture of the Pennsylvania Germans (Lancaster: Pennsylvania German Society, 1933); and Arthur J. Lawton, "Ground Rules of Folk Architecture," Pennsylvania Folklife 23 (Autumn 1973): 13-19. Most of these sources list additional works and give background about the European origins of this type.

¹² Much of the information in this section was developed in Paula S. Reed's doctoral dissertation entitled, "Building with Stone in the Cumberland Valley: A Study of Regional Environmental, Technical and Cultural Factors in Stone Construction," The George Washington University, 1988.

¹³ Ibid, p. 18.

¹⁴ Archives of Maryland Online, www.mdarchives.state.md.us, Volume 64, page 394, "An Act relating to the Public Roads in Ann Arundle, Baltimore, and Frederick Counties."

¹⁵ The Great Valley encompasses the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania, Hagerstown Valley in Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.

¹⁶ 1790 US population census records show William Boone in Washington County and George Boone in Berks Co., PA. The Boone family history is described in Douglas Bast's manuscript "History of Old Boone's Berry Town," including their relation to Daniel Boone and the Boone Gun Lock Factory in Frederick, MD (Boonsborough Museum of History, Boonsboro, MD)

¹⁷ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber C, folio 108.

¹⁸ Washington Co. Land Records, Liber G, folio 461 (Nicodemus to Boone), and Liber G, folio 496 (Boone to Scott).

¹⁹ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber G, folio 940.

²⁰ Washington Co. Land Records, Liber G, folio 911 (Boones to Nebal); Liber G, folio 913 (Boones to Pancoast); Liber G, folio 914 (Boones to Spring).

²¹ Based on Washington County Land Records research by Douglas Bast. Many of these deeds were reconveyed in 1797 due to a surveying error in which the lot boundaries did not close.

²² Washington Co. Land Record, Liber H, folio 430.

²³ Francis Baily Journal, as cited in Douglas Bast manuscript.

²⁴ Douglas Bast manuscript, citing original tax record in the Western Maryland Room, Hagerstown Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

²⁵ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 562, page 33, "Session Laws, 1804."

²⁶ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 562, page 93, "Session Laws, 1804."

²⁷ J. Thomas Scharf, History of Western Maryland, (Baltimore, MD: 1882; Heritage Press CD-ROM version, 2001), p. 1262.

²⁸ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 597, page 52, "Session Laws, 1808."

²⁹ Scharf, p. 1264.

³⁰ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 192, page 1179, "William Kilty et. Al. (eds). The Laws of Maryland from the of the Year 1799..."

³¹ Scharf, p. 1262; see Julianne Mueller, "Final Report, Architectural and Cultural Survey of Boonsboro and Clear Spring, Washington County, Maryland," August, 1992.

³² Scharf, p. 1262.

³³ Population figures: Scharf, p. 1263; post office established: Douglas Bast, printed list of Post Masters produced by the U.S. Post Office; Scharf, p. 1261.

³⁴ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 192, p. 1612, "William Kilty et. al..."

³⁵ M.E. Church: Congressional Court of Claims, 1907, Moses Bomberger deposition, copy courtesy of John Nelson, Hagerstown, MD; Boonsborough Fire Co.: Archives of MD Online, Vol. 540, p. 124, "Session Laws, 1828, 1829."

³⁶ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber LL, folio 283.

³⁷ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 213, pp. 170-171, "Session Laws, 1831."

³⁸ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 210, p. 243, "Session Laws, 1833."

³⁹ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 214, p. 200, "Session Laws, 1835."

⁴⁰ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 600, p. 173, "Session Laws, 1839."

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⁴¹ The Citizen, July 22, 1864, Frederick, MD.

⁴² Jay Luvaas and Harold W. Nelson, eds., The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam: The Maryland Campaign of 1862, (Carlisle, PA: South Mountain Press, 1987), pp. 3-4.

⁴³ Luvaas and Nelson, p. 9, from O.R., Series I, Vol. 19, Part II, pp. 603-604.

⁴⁴ General Daniel H. Hill, "The Battle of South Mountain, or Boonsboro," in Robert Underwood Johnson and Clarence Clough Buel, eds, Battle and Leaders of the Civil War, 1914, as cited in Luvaas and Nelson, p. 11.

⁴⁵ "Short Hill," Composition No. 5 by J. Harlan Smith, ca.1868, courtesy Douglas Bast, Boonsborough Museum of History, Boonsboro, MD.

⁴⁶ "Report of General Robert E. Lee, CSA, Commanding Army of Northern Virginia," as cited in Luvaas, p. 72.

⁴⁷ "Report of Maj. General George B. McClellan, USA, Commanding Army of the Potomac," as cited in Luvaas, p. 73.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Personal communication, John Nelson, Hagerstown, MD.

⁵⁰ "Congressional Court of Claims, No. 11,629," copy courtesy of John Nelson, Hagerstown, MD.

⁵¹ <http://americancivilwar.com/statepic/md/>

⁵² Washington County vertical file, Western Maryland Room, Hagerstown Free Library, Hagerstown, MD.

⁵³ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 107, p. 2148, "Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly, 1866."

⁵⁴ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber McKK 6, folio 756.

⁵⁵ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber WW, folio 326 (Beterbenner to Coffee); Liber YY, folio 506 (manumission).

⁵⁶ "Short Hill," Composition No. 5 by J. Harlan Smith, ca.1868, courtesy Douglas Bast, Boonsborough Museum of History, Boonsboro, MD.

⁵⁷ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber 89, folio 505.

⁵⁸ Scharf, p. 1267.

⁵⁹ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 475, page 31, "Session Laws 1896."

⁶⁰ Washington Co. Land Record, Liber GBO 116, folio 23 (Newcomer, Funk, Wolf, Kaylor, and Weagly to Hagerstown & Boonsboro Railroad Company).

⁶¹ Herbert W. Harwood, Jr., Blue Ridge Trolley, (San Marino, CA: Golden West Books, 1970), p. 32.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 370, p. 886, "Session Laws, 1912."

⁶⁴ Washington Co. Subdivision Plat 155, MSA S 1255-268, located on www.mdarchives.state.md.us, Plats.net site. See also www.philadelphiabuildings.org for information on William Harold Lee.

⁶⁵ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 568, p. 837, "Session Laws, 1924."

⁶⁶ Archives of Maryland Online, Vol. 581, p. 59, "Session Laws, 1939." See also, Julianne Mueller, "Shafer Memorial Park," Maryland Inventory Form WA-II-976, 1992.

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Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Boonsboro Historic District's southern boundary begins at the southern-most lot of the "Wagner's Addition to Boonsboro" (now Cronise Market, 312 S. Main Street) and follows the town's corporate boundaries along the west side, only one lot deep, until it reaches the public cemetery. The district's boundary includes and is defined by the large Boonsboro Cemetery and "Young's Addition to Boonsboro" and its extension, then following the south boundary of the lots on the south side of Potomac Street Monument Street and the eastern edge of the King Farm on the north side of Potomac Street, then by the alley behind the n/s Potomac St. lots to the Shafer Park boundary. From the northern edge of Shafer Park at Stouffer Ave., the district boundary continues in a northerly direction along the alley behind (west) the Lakin Addition lots on N. Main St. and ends at the northern extent of the Lakin Additions (424 N. Main St.). Crossing N. Main St. at Knode Circle the boundary turns southeasterly along the east side of the N. Main St. lots. The boundary continues across the intersection of Mapleville Rd. (MD Rt. 66), including 337 N. Main Street (Parcel 353-2), along School Lane to Center Street. Then turning south along Center Street to the northern boundary of the Shafer's Addition lots (that front onto Lakin Street) to St. Paul Street extended. Then crossing St. Paul Street to the east boundary of the lots on the east side of St. Paul Street and turning southward again, following the lot's rear boundaries to High Street and following the eastern boundaries of the east side of High St. lots until it intersects the eastern boundaries of the east side of S. Main St. lots, crossing Mousetown Road and continuing to the south boundary of 309 S. Main St. and following that across S. Main St. to the place of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Boonsboro Historic District boundary is defined by the historic development of the town as shown on the 1877 Titus Atlas Map of Washington County and by the platted additions to the corporate boundary recorded in the first half of the 20th century, including Lakin's 1st and 2nd Additions on N. Main Street, Shafer's Addition on Lakin Avenue, Wagner's Addition on S. Main Street, Young's Addition on Young Avenue, and Shafer Memorial Park (1939). The boundary additionally includes the un-platted development within the period of significance on the east side of N. Main Street across from the Lakin Additions, and the infill development around Shafer Park and Boonsboro Cemetery.

BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981

Address	Street	Site #	Date	Description * indicates each individual building being described X gable means cross gable FHA-type house is based on Plans for Small Houses produced by the FHA in 1936 (see attached copy) Note: specific building dates for the 1940s thru 1970s are based on tax assessment records	Contributing	Non-contributing
S. Main St. west/side						
Cronise Market, 312	S. Main w/s	none assigned	1928	*Open front market shed with enclosed office room, shelf over multipane windows and wood German siding; *Frame shed-roofed shed in rear with wood German siding	2 C	
310	S. Main w/s	WA-II-891	ca.1925	*Brick over frame 4 Square, 6/1 windows, car portico, exposed rafter tails, hipped roof and dormers	1 C	
300?	S. Main w/s	none assigned	ca.1970	*Split foyer, set back on large lot		1 NC
236	S. Main w/s	WA-II-890	ca.1930	*Frame gable end, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, aluminum siding	1 C	
234	S. Main w/s	WA-II-889	ca.1925	*Frame 4 Square, 3-part window and door, hipped roof, hipped dormer, central chimney, vinyl siding; *Frame garage with wood German siding	2 C	
230/226	S. Main w/s	none assigned	2003	*Frame duplex		1 NC
224	S. Main w/s	none assigned	1990s	*Brick over frame rancher		1 NC
220	S. Main w/s	WA-II-888		*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, stone foundation, alum. Siding; *Frame shed w/ board/batten siding covered w/ corrugated fiberglass sheets; *Frame carriage house, vertical board siding	3 C	
214	S. Main w/s	WA-II-887	ca.1880	*Brick, 2 story, 3 bay, 5/1 common bond, 6/6 windows, recessed entrance porch in ell, center X gable w/ pointed arch window; *Frame outkitchen, board/batten siding, stone and brick ext. chimney	2 C	
210	S. Main w/s	WA-II-886	ca.1925	*Frame 1 1/2 story, front 3 bay dormer, 3/1 windows, s/s projecting bay w/ multi diamond-shaped pane windows, stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame garage, wood German siding	2 C	

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206	S. Main w/s	WA-II-885	ca.1880 w/ 1920s additions	*Gable front frame section w/ wood German siding, added to one room brick original with ext. chimney (possibly the former washhouse for 214 S. Main), large one-story shed addition along north side 8 bays	1 C	
202	S. Main w/s	WA-II-884	ca.1930	*Brick over frame bungalow-type w/ attached front shed-roofed porch with brick supports, arched window and door openings, door w/ side lights, 3/1 and 2/1 windows, 2-room dormer; *Frame shed/garage (C); *Frame workshop/apt (NC)	2 C	1 NC
150	S. Main w/s	WA-II-883	ca.1910	*Stone-faced cast concrete block, 2 story, 3 bay, 2/2 windows, cast stone lintels, full porch w/ tapered columns on concrete piers, pressed metal shingle roof; *Small frame shed, vertical board siding (C); *Concrete block garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
146	S. Main w/s	WA-II-882	ca.1930	*Commercial garage, large red brick w/ smaller brick façade, some decorative brickwork, 1 garage bay and altered storefront with vinyl siding infill, steel frame windows along south elevation, frame 2nd story apartment addition	1 C	
144	S. Main w/s	WA-II-881	ca.1920	*Frame 2 story, 2 bay 4 Square, 3-part window and door w/ diamond pane transom and upper sash, full porch w/ tapered columns and geometric decorative trim, hipped roof w/ single hipped dormers all elevations	1 C	
140	S. Main w/s	WA-II-880	ca.1920	*Brick 2 story, 3 bay w/ 1 bay ell, 4 Square w/ Queen Anne and Colonial Rev influence, brick arched lintels w/ decorative wood inserts, slate hipped roof w/ scallops, hipped dormers w/ paired windows, wrap around porch w/ smooth Doric columns and geometric decorative trim; *Frame washhouse w/ stone/brick end chimney, wood German siding; *Frame carriage house/garage	3 C	

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Mt. Nebo UM Church	S. Main w/s	WA-II-878	1867, date stone; 1958 addition	*Brick gable front, 5/1 common bond, center double doors arched, paired arched full-height colored glass windows, single arched full-height windows w/in recessed sections along sides, decorative carved board below eaves, stone foundation, slate steps, 1 story brick school addition on south side	1 C	
124/122	S. Main w/s	WA-II-877	ca.1870	*Vinyl sided brick, 2 story, 6 bay, two units, N unit has semi-hexigonal bay and 1 remaining Doric porch pilaster, full porch has 1960s metal supports; *Frame shed w/ wood German siding	2 C	
120	S. Main w/s	WA-II-876	ca.1910	*Rusticated cast block 4 Square, 2 bay, 3-part door and semi-hexigonal bay, hipped dormers, cast stone lintels, full porch w/ 1960s metal supports; *Frame 2 bay garage, vertical board siding, double hinged doors	2 C	
118	S. Main w/s	WA-II-875	ca.1925	*Frame 1 1/2 story Bungalow with pedimented dormer, wood German siding, 1/1 windows with shelf architraves, tapered sq. column porch supports, standing seam metal roof; *Frame metal sided garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
116	S. Main w/s	WA-II-874	ca.1940	*Frame 1 1/2 story "Cape Cod," 3 bays w/ 2/2 horizontal panes, shed dormer, full hipped roof porch w/ metal supports, vinyl siding; *Block garage w/ steel frame multipane window	2 C	
114	S. Main w/s	WA-II-873	ca.1900	*Vinyl sided log or brick, 2 story, 4 bay, 2nd story windows 2/2 w/ arched frame, full hipped porch w/ metal supports, standing seam metal roof; *Frame shed-roofed garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
112	S. Main w/s	WA-II-872	late 19th	*Frame? 2 story, 3 bay, vinyl sided, 2 bay shed-roofed porch	1 C	
110	S. Main w/s	WA-II-871	late 19th	*Frame? 2 story, 3 bay, vinyl sided, standing seam metal roof, full porch w/ 4x4 posts; *Frame small barn, cantilevered forebay, vertical board siding, on coarse concrete foundation, converted to garage	2 C	

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108	S. Main w/s	WA-II-870	late 19th	*Frame 2 story, 3 bay, aluminum siding, standing seam metal roof, half-glass door w/ 3 horizontal panes, full hipped porch w/ metal supports; *Frame shed (NC); *Frame garage (NC)	1 C	2 NC
104	S. Main w/s	WA-II-869	late 19th	*Frame 2 story, 3 bay (asymmetrical), vinyl siding, semi-hexigonal bay, full hipped porch w/ 4x4 posts; *Frame garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
66	S. Main w/s	WA-II-867	1925 date stone	*Trinity Evangelical Parsonage, Colonial Revival/4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay, hipped roof w/ asym. front cross gable w/ keyed arch sunburst window over semi-hex bay, 6/1 windows w/ cast stone sills, wrap around porch to 1 bay projecting hipped roof extension, 3-part door, stone foundation; *Cast block garage, hipped roof, X batten hinged doors	2 C	
Trinity E.L. Church	S. Main w/s	WA-II-932	1870 date stone; 1925 addition, date stone	*Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, brick 6/1 common bond, gable front with projecting 3 story entrance/bell tower, decorative brick corbelled bands w/ drops, arched windows and door w/ projecting arched brick trim, corner column w/ metal finial, cut stone foundation, brick school addition w/ stepped brick parapet front	1 C	
50	S. Main w/s	WA-II-866	ca.1920	*Brick (veneer on 1924 Sanborn) and frame Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, 2 bay with wrap around porch to 1 bay extension on N side, porch supported w/ tapered sq. columns on brick piers, 3-part door and windows, 4/1 sash, large dormer w/ cantilevered pediment on brackets; *Frame garage, wood German siding, sliding doors, shelf architraves around windows	2 C	
46	S. Main w/s	WA-II-865	ca.1840	*Brick (over log?) 2 story, 4 bay, standing brick above windows except 2nd story front w/ wide wood lintels, 6/6 windows, pedimented entrance porch, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof	1 C	

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40	S. Main w/s	WA-II-864	ca.1830 w/ late 19th c. additions	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay, semi-hex bay on S end 1st story and center 2nd story w/ decorative carved trim, front cornice extended and has decorative brackets, full hipped porch w/ sq. columns and wide frieze; *Small log smokehouse?, no windows, gable front; *Frame shed, 6/6 windows w/ shelf architrave	3 C	
36	S. Main w/s	WA-II-863	ca.1890	*Brick over log or frame (veneered on 1924 Sanborn) 2 story, 3 bay, standing brick arched windows w/ decorative cut wood infill, 4 light transom over door, full porch w/ turned posts; *Frame garage, wood German siding	2 C	
32/30	S. Main w/s	WA-II-862	ca.1890	*Gray brick (veneered on 1924 Sanborn), Late Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 1 bay commercial addition on S side, one 2 story semi-hex projecting bays w/ tower w/ arched window and decorative trim, pedimented single dormer, dentiled cornice and porch, fluted Ionic columns, 1/1 windows w/ cast stone keyed arch lintels and decorative cut wood infill, commercial addition has flat roof with parapet above dentiled cornice; *Brick garage w/ hipped roof, 2/2 window w/ cast stone lintel	2 C	
28	S. Main w/s	WA-II-861	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, central door 4 bay w/ 2 story projecting semi-hex bay added covering 2 original bays, w/ tower and metal finial, flared standing bricks above windows, transom over door, single pedimented dormer w/ decorative cut infill; *Ca.1920 concrete block garage, hipped roof	2 C	
26	S. Main w/s	WA-II-860	ca.1830; ca.1940 garage	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/ central door w/ arched sunburst transom, 2 story semi-hex bay added covering 2 original bays, flared standing brick lintels, full porch w/ tapered sq. columns, standing seam metal roof; *Concrete block garage, blocks rounded at openings, steel frame multipane windows	2 C	

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24	S. Main w/s	WA-II-859	ca.1900; ca.1940 garage	*Frame 2 story, 3 bay, 2/2 windows w/ pointed trim above, 2 story recessed service porches on S side, semi-hex bay 2nd story, bracketed cornice, full porch w/ metal supports; *Block garage, curved at openings, steel frame multipane windows	2 C	
22	S. Main w/s	WA-II-858	Second half 19th w/ ca.1910 veneer	*Beige brick (veneer on 1910 Sanborn), Late Queen Anne/Colonial Revival influenced, 2 story, 3 bay w/ central 3-part door and two symmetrical 2 story semi-hex projecting bays w/ tower and arched window, some horizontal 2/2 windows, cast stone lintels, central pedimented dormer w/ decorative trim, slate roof w/ scallop rows	1 C	
20	S. Main w/s	WA-II-857	ca.1840 w/ late 19th trim	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay, arched half-glass door w/ decorative trim and panel, transom 2/2 windows, semi-hex bay 2nd story w/ decorative trim, bracketed cornice, full porch sq. post, one turned, paired brick interior end chimneys, pressed metal shingle roof; *Block shed-roofed garage, sliding doors	2 C	
14	S. Main w/s	WA-II-856	ca.1800	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, 2 projecting windows w/ colored multipanes added, 6/6 windows 2nd story, original beaded weatherboard siding removed ca.1995, ca.1960 commercial addition on S side, all attached to 20 S. Main by rear additions	1 C	
10/12	S. Main w/s	WA-II-855	ca.1870	*Brick 2 story, 2 bay, flat parapet cornice w/ brackets, 6/6 windows 2nd story, 1st story altered storefront w/ plate glass and wood panel veneer (liquor store)	1 C	
8/6	S. Main w/s	WA-II-854	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, gable end infill, ca.1900 storefront (now Karate studio) w/ cornice, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels 2nd story	1 C	

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2	S. Main w/s	WA-II-853	1811	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 5 bay, 9 bays deep along Potomac St., central door w/ transom, flared bonded brick flat arch above 6/6 windows, pegged window frames, brick double interior end chimneys, stone foundation w/ arched cellar entrance on Potomac St. side, 2 double chimneys in ell w/ brick parapet on W gable end	1 C	
S. Main St. east/side						
309?	S. Main e/s	WA-II-731	ca.1900	*Frame, Late Queen Anne, 2 story, 3 bay w/ projecting front gable and semi-hex bay w/ tower, wrap around porch, aluminum siding, stone foundation; *Frame shed w/ novelty German siding	2 C	
305	S. Main e/s	WA-II-732	1919	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, 4 Square w/ central diamond window, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, full porch w/ metal supports; *Coarse concrete block garage, hipped roof, X batten hinged doors	2 C	
301	S. Main e/s	WA-II-1168		*Log? covered w/ Formstone, 1 1/2 story w/ 2 story addition on S side, raised porch	1 C	
241	S. Main e/s	WA-II-733	19th c.	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, 2/1 windows w/ pointed architraves, full porch w/ square columns; *Block garage (NC); *Frame shed (NC)	1 C	2 NC
237	S. Main e/s	WA-II-734	ca.1850	*Stone 1st story, brick 2nd story, full 2 story porch across front w/ shed roof and turned posts, 6/6 windows, wide wood lintels	1 C	
233	S. Main e/s	WA-II-735	ca.1840 w/ 2004 reconstruction	*Stuccoed brick 1 bay, on stone foundation (possible former outbuilding for 237 S. Main) w/ 3 bay frame addition on block foundation on S side		1 NC
229	S. Main e/s	WA-II-736	late 19th	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door on both levels, full 2 story porch w/ 4x4 posts, lower level posts on brick piers, aluminum siding	1 C	

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227	S. Main e/s	WA-II-737	late 19th	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door on both levels, full 2 story porch w/ square posts, side stair to upper level, shelf trim above windows, 2 pedimented dormers w/ flared barge boards, wood German siding	1 C	
223	S. Main e/s	WA-II-738	late 19th	*Log, 2 story w/ frame 3rd story, full 2 story porch w/ chamfered posts, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames, stone foundation, alum siding over wood German siding; *Timber frame building w/ brick chimney, partially disassembled	N/A (recorded Sept. 29, 2004, demoished Oct. 1, 2004)	
221	S. Main e/s	WA-II-739	ca.1870	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, full hipped porch w/ square columns, stone foundation, alum siding	1 C	
217	S. Main e/s	WA-II-740	ca.1870; ca.1930 (sheds)	*Stone 1st story, log 2nd and 3rd stories, center door in stone level, upper level facades altered, 6/1 windows stone level, 2/2 windows upper levels, wood German siding under asphalt shingle and alum siding layers; *Frame workshop/garage; *Small frame shed	3 C	
215	S. Main e/s	WA-II-741	ca.1900	*Frame, gable front, 2 story, 3 bay, 1/1 windows 1st story, 3/6 windows 2nd story, full hipped porch w/ square columns on wood piers, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding; *Frame privy	2 C	
213	S. Main e/s	WA-II-742	ca.1840	*Log?, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, stone foundation, wide wood lintels, 2/2 windows on front w/ dbl arched frames, 6/6 windows on side, shallow pedimented porch w/ tapered sq columns, gable front room addition on N side w/ 4/1 windows; *Frame garage, vertical board siding; *Frame privy	3 C	
209	S. Main e/s	WA-II-743	ca.1930?	*1 story Colonial Revival influence, ashlar sandstone front, brick sides, recessed entrance porch, 2 front X gables w/ round 3/3 sash in peak, steel casement windows throughout; *Streetside wall w/ entrance columns topped w/ copper lamps (C structure)	2 C	

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141 - Reeders Memorial Home	S. Main e/s	WA-II-744	ca.1815 w/ extensive modern additions	*Stuccoed brick or stone, 1 interior end chimney, center X gable on front, all windows replacement, center bay 3 story enclosed porch w/ arched base, N building nearly identical but no chimney, attached by extensive additions on rear of both buildings; *Stuccoed brick, 1 story, original outkitchen, stone foundation, 6/6 windows, interior chimney; *Stone cellar (root?) facade w/ stepped parapet in hill SE; *Frame, 2 story, gable front to N (caretakers house?), 2/2 horizontal pane windows, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame shed (NC)	4 C	1 NC
121	S. Main e/s	WA-II-745	ca.1870	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, center X gable w/ fan window in peak, 2/2 windows, raised front porch w/ turned posts and brackets, stone foundation, vinyl siding	1 C	
119	S. Main e/s	WA-II-746	ca.1870	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, carved architrave around full length window and door w/ transom, semi-hex bay on 2nd story, 2/2 windows, full front porch w/ sq columns and decorative brackets, stone foundation, vinyl siding	1 C	
115	S. Main e/s	WA-II-747	ca.1870	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 2 story semi-hex bay, 2/2 windows full length on 1st story w/ carved architraves, door w/ 2 light transom and carved architrave, full front porch w/ sq columns and decorative brackets, stone foundation	1 C	
113	S. Main e/s	WA-II-748	ca.1870	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay asymmetrical w/ semi-hex projecting bay, 2/2 windows, full porch w/ chamfered posts and scroll cut brackets, stone foundation, slate roof w/ scallops; *Frame shed w/ 6/6 windows and wood German siding; *Frame garage w/ sliding doors	3 C	
109	S. Main e/s	WA-II-749	ca.1870	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, door w/ transom, 1/1 windows, full hipped porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding	1 C	

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107	S. Main e/s	WA-II-750	ca.1840	*Brick, flemish bond, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, center door w/ transom, wide wood lintels, stone foundation, full porch w/ sq columns, 4 bay shed dormer; *Brick 4 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
101	S. Main e/s	WA-II-751	ca.1920	*Stuccoed, 2 story, 2 bay, 4 Square w/ 1 bay extension on N side, wrap around porch w/ tapered sq columns on stuccoed piers, semi-hex bay on 1st story, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, standing seam metal roof; *Frame garage w/ X batten sliding doors	2 C	
69	S. Main e/s	WA-II-1169	ca.1920	*Concrete block commercial garage covered w/ vinyl siding, apartment above, pseudo-mansard roof, rear is exposed block with steel multipane windows	1 C	
67	S. Main e/s	WA-II-752	ca.1900	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, 1/1 replacement windows, 2/2 on S side, shelf-like trim above door, semi-hex bay in front, vinyl siding, hipped porch w/ metal supports	1 C	
65	S. Main e/s	WA-II-753	ca.1910	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, center X gable w/ pointed window, hipped full porch w/ tapered sq columns, standing seam metal roof, vinyl siding; *Frame garage w/ hinged doors	2 C	
61/59	S. Main e/s	WA-II-754	ca.1930	*Brick over frame duplex, gable front w/ jerkinhead roof, multipane glass doors w/ transom, full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
57	S. Main e/s	WA-II-755	ca.1850?	*Log?, 2 story, 2 bay asymmetrical w/ projecting semi-hex bay, 3 bay above, 2/2 windows, 6/6 on S side, full porch w/ chamfered posts and scroll cut brackets; *Frame privy; *Block garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
51	S. Main e/s	WA-II-756	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay S end w/ 3 bay N end addition, S end windows small, N end windows longer, wide wood lintel over all, 2 pedimented dormers over N end, full porch; *2 Frame garages (NC)	1 C	2 NC

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49	S. Main e/s	WA-II-757	mid-late 19th	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, 2/2 windows, full porch w/ tapered sq columns, vinyl siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, gable front, vertical board siding, double hinged doors	2 C	
47/45	S. Main e/s	WA-II-758	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay (2 units), 1/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, semi-hex projecting bay, full porch w/ fluted ionic columns and decorative frieze	1 C	
43 (41?)	S. Main e/s	WA-II-759	ca.1850	*Brick, possibly veneer, 2 story, 4 bay, on very deep set back, 6/6 windows, transom over door, full porch w/ sq columns, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
37	S. Main e/s	WA-II-760	ca.1877	*Frame, Late Queen Anne/Gothic influence, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center X gable w/ pointed window and scroll cut decorative drop in peak, 2/2 windows w/ decorative trim architraves, wrap around porch w/ sq posts, 3 semi-hex projecting bays, wood German siding, stone foundation, standing seam metal roof; *Frame washhouse, wood siding, 6/6 windows w/ pointed architraves	2 C	
35	S. Main e/s	WA-II-761	ca.1890	*Frame, 2 story, 4 bay w/ side-by-side front doors, 2-light transoms, pointed architraves, raised full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, wood German siding, stone foundation; *Brick washhouse w/ chimney; *2 frame sheds (NC)	2 C	2 NC
31/29	S. Main e/s	WA-II-762	ca.1877	*Frame, 2 story, 5 bay, N 2 bays former storefront w/ wide projecting semi-hex display bay, 2 front X gables w/ scroll cut peak barge boards and pointed windows, 2/2 paired arch frame windows, full porch w/ turned posts and decorative brackets, wood novelty lapped siding, standing seam metal roof; *Frame chicken house; *Frame wood shed; *Frame 1 bay garage w/ sliding doors	4 C	

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27 LaGrange Lodge, I.O.O.F. Building	S. Main e/s	WA-II-763	1852 date stone	*Brick, 2 story, 4 bay w/ brick front parapet and wood frame clock tower w/ pressed metal shingles, heavy wood lintels over 9/6 sash, 3 bay entrance on 1st story w/ cut stone steps, cut stone foundation w/ cellar entrance in front, cast iron rails, 1 story concrete block addition in rear	1 C	
23	S. Main e/s	WA-II-764	ca.1820	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 5 bay, flared bonded brick lintels, windows replacement, rounded stepped brick corbel below cornice, double brick interior end chimneys, full street-level porch w/ vinyl covered columns, 1 story block addition in rear	1 C	
21	S. Main e/s	WA-II-765	ca.1905	*Brick, 7/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 2 story semi-hex projecting bay, double brick shallow arch above windows w/ decorative wood infill (all but door now covered w/ aluminum), full porch w/ metal supports	1 C	
19/17/15	S. Main e/s	WA-II-766	early 19th	*Formstone over brick over log (veneered on 1897 Sanborn), 2 story, 7 bay 3 units, 3rd bay from S is a 3-part entrance w/ ca.1920-style muntins, 6/1 windows 1st story, 6/6 2nd story, full porch w/ tapered columns on cast concrete piers	1 C	
11/9	S. Main e/s	WA-II-767	ca.1850 w/ ca.1930 storefront	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/ storefront on 1st story w/ row of textured glass panes above plate glass, full wide double porch at street-level below and w/ tongue in groove panel railing above	1 C	
7/5	S. Main e/s	WA-II-768	ca.1890 façade	*Cast Iron facade "Geo. Mesler & Co. Iron-Works, Evansville, Ohio", 2 story w/ storefront on 1st story, central oriel window above w/ elaborate decorative iron-work, heavy bracketed cornice, cast concrete steps; *Frame hipped-roof 2 bay garage, vertical board siding, hinged doors, shed additions on S and N sides	2 C	

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1	S. Main e/s	WA-II-769	mid-late 19th	*Brick (veneer on 1897 Sanborn) commercial building, bracketed cornice, 3 2nd story bays on S. Main w/ 2/2 paired arch frames, standing brick lintels, 1st story heavy storefront cornice w/ heavy brackets, slightly recessed window bays (modern alteration), corner entrance, single pedimented dormer on N and 2 on W roof elevations w/ decorative trim, 6 bays deep on St. Paul St. side, cast iron 2nd story entrance porch on W el removed ca.2002; *Block 2 bay garage/workshop, hipped roof, 6 light windows	2 C	
N. Main St. west/side						
2/4/6	N. Main w/s	WA-II-852	early 19th	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 2 storefront bays w/ cornice above, large 6/6 windows on 2nd story, 7 bays deep on Potomac St. w/ enclosed multipane glass entrance porch, dbl end brick chimneys w/ connecting parapet	1 C	
8/10	N. Main w/s	WA-II-851	mid-late 19th	*Brick or log covered w/ vinyl siding, 2 story gable front w/ side X gables that continue the adjoining (12/14) roofline, 1 bay extension on S end provides 2nd story access, pressed metal shingle roof	1 C	
12/14	N. Main w/s	WA-II-850	mid-late 19th	*Brick? Covered w/ vinyl siding, aluminum storefront, 3 bays above, wide cornice w/ brackets	1 C	
16/18	N. Main w/s	WA-II-849	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story w/ storefront on S end w/ 2 6/6 windows above and 4 bay residence (now bookstore) on N end, storefront w/ heavy wood cornice, residence has 1/1 tall narrow windows and full porch w/ sq chamfered columns, bracketed cornice	1 C	
20	N. Main w/s	WA-II-848	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story w/ storefront w/ heavy wood bracketed cornice/architrave and wood panel around plate glass, 6/6 windows above, standing seam metal roof	1 C	

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22	N. Main w/s	WA-II-847	early 19th	*Roughcast stone struck as brick, 2 story, 5 bay w/ center door w/ transom, 9/1 windows 1st story, 9/6 above, pegged frames, dbl end chimneys, decorative cast iron entrance porch w/ bell hipped roof; *Block 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
24/26	N. Main w/s	WA-II-846	ca.1830	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 5 bay w/ 2 modern storefronts on 1st story, heavy modillion storefront cornice, large 6/6 windows above, corbeled brick under cornice, gable end brick parapets, extensive cast block warehouse addition on rear	1 C	
32	N. Main w/s	WA-II-845	ca.1800; ca.1940 (garage)	*Stone, 2 story, 5 bay w/ semi-hex projecting bay added on 1st story, segmental flat arches over most openings, large 6/1 windows, wrap around porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers (covers part of original carved marble steps), slate roof, brick addition on rear; *Block 5 bay, shed-roofed garage w/ tile-capped block parapet	2 C	
36/38	N. Main w/s	WA-II-844	ca.1820	*Brick, flemish bond and roughcast struck as brick, 2 story, 5 bays, all openings have shallow standing brick arch above with wood infill, pressed metal shingle roof, bell hipped entrance porch w/ replacement metal supports; *Frame carriage house/stable, 2 story w/ cantilevered forebay, some vertical board and some board/batten siding, stone foundation	2 C	
40	N. Main w/s	WA-II-843	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 3-part window w/ color multipanes and wide wood lintel, 3 small asymmetrical 2/2 windows above, arched pediment entrance porch w/ smooth Doric columns, enclosed alley along N side; *Frame carriage house/stable, 2 story, board/batten siding, stone foundation	2 C	
42	N. Main w/s	previously included w/ WA-II-843	ca.1877	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 2/2 windows w/ dbl arch frames, wood German siding, arched pediment entrance porch w/ replacement metal supports	1 C	

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44	N. Main w/s	WA-II-842	late 18th-early 19th	*Stone 1st story, brick 2nd story, brick infill around 1st openings, all covered w/ brick struck roughcast and later formstone (all layers are decayed), 5 bays w/ center 3-part entrance, wide wood lintels over 6/6 sash, beaded boxed cornice; *Frame shed w/ horizontal plank siding	2 C	
102	N. Main w/s	WA-II-841	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door and paired windows w/ wide wood lintels, flat-roofed entrance porch w/ tapered sq columns on parapeted brick piers; *Brick smokehouse and outkitchen	2 C	
104	N. Main w/s	WA-II-841 (combined w/ 102 N. Main)	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond (1910 Sanborn says veneer), 2 story, 6 bay w/ 2 story projecting semi-hex tower, 3-part multipane side lights and transom around door, 6/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels	1 C	
108	N. Main w/s	WA-II-840	ca.1910	*Frame, 2 story, 2 bay, 4 Square, hipped roof w/ very wide eaves, 2 story projecting semi-hex bay, aluminum siding, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns; *Frame, 2 bay garage, wood siding	2 C	
112	N. Main w/s	WA-II-839	mid-late 19th	*Brick or log under vinyl siding, 2 story, 3 bay, 3-part door, full porch w/ flared columns on piers all covered w/ aluminum or vinyl, stone foundation	1 C	
114	N. Main w/s	WA-II-838	mid 19th; ca.1900 updates	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, stone foundation, 1/1 windows, full porch w/ 4 sq columns on cast block chamfered piers, narrow gage wood siding and pressed metal shingle roof continuous w/ adjoining bldg (116); *Brick smokehouse	2 C	
116	N. Main w/s	WA-II-838 combined w/ 114 N. Main)	late 19th; ca.1900 updates	*Log (light), 2 story, 3 bay asymmetrical, w/ enclosed alley between adjoining bldg (114), porch w/ 3 sq columns on cast block chamfered piers, narrow gage wood siding and pressed metal shingle roof continuous w/ adjoining bldg (114); *frame washhouse, 6/6 windows, wood German siding	2 C	

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118	N. Main w/s	WA-II-837	late 19th	*Brick, 7/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay, 3-part entrance infilled, 2/2 dbl arch frames w/ standing brick lintel above, bracketed cornice, full porch w/ chamfered posts, brackets and decorative drops	1 C	
120	N. Main w/s	WA-II-836	late 19th	*Frame, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex projecting bay w/ carved bulls-eye panels, 4 light transom, vinyl siding over walls and trim, full porch w/ smooth Ionic columns, carved garland in frieze	1 C	
Park Drive	N. Main w/s		1939	*Stone entrance gate piers, lamps on top, brass plaques on front (N. Main St. side)	1 C (structure)	
200	N. Main w/s	WA-II-835	ca.1850	*Brick, 6/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door w/ 4 light transom, 2/2 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ 4x4 posts, sq column pilasters remain, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
204	N. Main w/s	WA-II-834	ca.1850	*Brick, 6/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay, originally 2 doors in center bays 1 later replaced w/ window, wide wood lintels, full front porch removed, 2 story recessed service porch on S side; *Frame shed, vertical board siding	2 C	
206	N. Main w/s	WA-II-833	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ sq partial chamfered posts and scroll cut brackets, standing seam metal roof; *Brick gable end 2 bay washhouse, 6/6 window, brick chimney	2 C	
208	N. Main w/s	WA-II-832	ca.1850	*Vinyl sided, possibly brick over log (1897 Sanborn says veneer), 2 story, 3 bay w/ projecting semi-hex bay, center door w/ 4 light transom, full porch w/ 4x4 supports; *Frame washhouse, shelf architraves, brick chimney; *Frame 1 bay garage, vertical board siding, hinged doors	3 C	

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210	N. Main w/s	WA-II-831	ca.1915	*Ashlar cast block w/ rock-faced block quoins and 2 story hexagonal corner tower, 4 Square w/ Late Queen Anne influence, hipped roof w/ hipped dormers, 3-part entrance w/ colored leaded glass, shallow segmental keystone arch over openings, wrap around porch w/ sq columns on cast block piers; *Frame washhouse, brick chimney, 2/2 windows, wood German siding	2 C	
214 former Warrenfeltz Hardware Store	N. Main w/s	WA-II-830	1913/1933 date stone	*Gable front commercial building of rough red brick blocks, full storefront w/ row of textured glass panes above plate glass, pent roof and projecting sq metal awning held w/ chains, stepped parapet above w/ decorative brick inlays, 9 bays deep w/ block loading bay addition on rear	1 C	
Electric Railway depot/Ice Co. office	N. Main w/s	none assigned	ca.1920	*Frame, 1 story office/depot?, gable front 2 bays, 4 bays deep w/ loading dock in last bay w/ sliding door, front dbl doors w/ X batten, 6/6 windows, recessed wrap around porch, interior brick chimney, corrugated metal siding, pressed metal shingle roof, concrete foundation	1 C	
Laundromat	N. Main w/s	none assigned	ca.1960	*Concrete block commercial building, gable front covered w/ formstone		1 NC
Alex's Gas Station	N. Main w/s	none assigned	2nd half of 20th c.	*Gas station/convenience store		1 NC
300	N. Main w/s	WA-II-1128	1947	*Brick over frame, 1 story, 4 bay w/ 2 asymmetrical projecting front gables, 1 w/ jerkin head peak, paired windows, arched door in hipped-roofed projecting foyer, random stones in brick work, low corner buttresses capped w/ cast concrete	1 C	
302	N. Main w/s	none assigned	1954	*Brick over frame, 1 story, 4 bay w/ 1 asymmetrical projecting front gable, projecting chimney wall next to front door; *2 bay brick veneer garage	2 C	

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308	N. Main w/s	WA-II-829	ca.1920	*Frame, 2 story, gable front commercial building w/ enclosed 3 bay 2 story porch on S side, wood German siding; *Frame, 1 1/2 story warehouse w/ front parapet, covered w/ pressed metal sheets of stylized brick, pointed window architraves; *Block 2 bay garage w/ sliding doors, shed roof	3 C	
312	N. Main w/s	WA-II-828	ca.1920	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center projecting front gable, closed pediment, paired windows, wide eaves, wrap around porch w/ metal supports, covered w/ vinyl siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, vinyl siding; *Block, shed-roof, 2 bay garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
314	N. Main w/s	WA-II-827	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 bay, 2 story, 1/1 windows topped w/ shallow brick arch and wood infill, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, wrap around porch to 1 bay rear extension, tapered sq columns on brick piers w/ brick parapet between, 3-part entrance w/ colored leaded glass, semi-hex bay, standing seam metal roof; *Frame 2 bay garage, wood German siding; *Frame barn/carriage house, tongue&groove siding, chicken house attached	3 C	
316	N. Main w/s	WA-II-826	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 bay, 2 story, 4/1 windows w/ shallow arch and wood infill, 3-part window and entrance w/ beveled glass, full porch w/ car portico on sq brick columns on brick piers w/ brick parapet between, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, wide eaves w/ false rafter tails; *Block garage w/ hipped roof; *Frame chicken house, German siding, 6/6 windows	3 C	
318	N. Main w/s	WA-II-825	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 bay, 2 story, 1/1 windows topped w/ shallow brick arch and wood infill, hipped roof w/ 3 hipped dormers, wrap around porch to 1 bay rear extension, tapered sq columns on brick piers, plain 3-part entrance, cornice w/ modillions; *Frame 1 bay garage, wood German siding; *Frame, shed-roofed chicken house w/ shed addition	3 C	

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320	N. Main w/s	WA-II-824	ca.1920	*Frame, 4 Square, 2 bay, 2 story, shallow semi-hex projecting 2 story bay, small decorative leaded glass window next to plain door, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, wide eaves, full porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, vinyl siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, 3-part accordian door, wood German siding; *Frame shed/workshop w/ privy attached	3 C	
322/324	N. Main w/s	WA-II-823	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square duplex, 4 bay w/d/d/w, 2 story, 3-part windows, semi-hex bays above, shallow arch w/ wood infill, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, full porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers; *Frame 1 bay garage, shallow pitch roof and panel siding (322, NC); *Frame 1 bay garage, wood German siding (324, C)	2 C	1 NC
326	N. Main w/s	WA-II-822	ca.1915	*Rock-faced cast block, 4 Square/Late Queen Anne influenced, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center 3-part entrance, semi-hex projecting 2 story bay w/ tower, cast stone lintels, hipped roof w/ hipped dormer, wrap around porch w/ fluted tapered sq columns on cast block piers, wide eaves w/ false rafter tails; *Large frame workshop (new construction, NC); *Frame garage (NC)	1 C	2 NC
330	N. Main w/s	WA-II-821	ca.1920	*Uncoursed "cobble" stone, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ shed extended roof porch supported on stone columns w/ short sq wood column section, large gable front dormer, diamond peak window; *Frame 1 bay garage	2 C	
332	N. Main w/s	WA-II-820	ca.1930	*Stuccoed frame gable front w/ side X gable and side shed raised roof, 2 story, 2 bay w/ paired and triple windows, full mansard-roofed porch supported on 3 sq columns on corners, stone exterior chimney, false rafter tails in wide eaves; *Block 1 bay garage	2 C	

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334	N. Main w/s	WA-II-819	ca.1910	*Frame, Late Queen Anne/4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 2 story semi-hex bay and leaded color glass sq window by door, full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, hipped dormer, wide eaves; *Frame 1 1/2 story gambrel roof garage w/ arched casement window; *Frame 2 bay garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
400	N. Main w/s	WA-II-818	ca.1910	*Rock-faced cast block, 4 Square/Late Queen Anne influenced, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center entrance and semi-hex bay, cast stone lintels, hipped dormer, wrap around porch to 1 bay side extension w/ smooth Doric columns, center cast block chimney; *Frame carriage house/stable, tongue&groove siding; *Frame small animal barn, board/batten siding	3 C	
404	N. Main w/s	WA-II-817	ca.1910	*Brick veneer, Late Queen Anne/4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 2 story semi-hex towers front and side w/ iron finial, bullseye decorative trim, brick arch over windows and doors w/ wood infill, full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, hipped dormer; *Frame carriage house, tongue&groove siding; *Frame hog shed/chicken house complex	3 C	
408	N. Main w/s	WA-II-816	ca.1915	*Brick veneer, Late Queen Anne/4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 2 story semi-hex tower w/ iron tip, 3-part center door, cast stone sills and lintels, curved wrap around porch w/ vinyl columns, single pedimented dormer; *Brick washhouse/smokehouse; *Brick hipped-roof garage; *Frame garage (NC)	3 C	1 NC
412	N. Main w/s	none assigned	1952	*Stone veneer and frame, 1 story, 3 bay plus stone veneer garage bay, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ recessed door and window bay between, 2/2 horizontal pane windows, pedimented dormer, interior stone veneer dbl chimney	1 C	

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414	N. Main w/s	WA-II-815	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 3-part door and window, 4/1 windows w/ brick arch and wood infill, wrap around porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, hipped dormer, false rafter tails in wide eaves; *Frame hipped-roof garage; *Frame garage/barn	3 C	
416	N. Main w/s	WA-II-814	ca.1920	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w. semi-hex and 3-part door, 4/1 windows w/ brick arch and wood infill, round star muntin window in upper center bay, wrap around porch to 1 bay side extension w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, hipped dormer; *Frame 1 bay garage; *Frame 1 bay garage	3 C	
418	N. Main w/s	WA-II-813	ca.1920	*Stuccoed, 4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay, 3-part door w/ arched pedimented portico on paired tapered sq columns and dentiled cornice, single pane sq windows in hipped projecting bays on either side, 6/1 windows above, symmetrical side porches w/ replacement metal supports, hipped dormer	1 C	
420	N. Main w/s	WA-II-1129	ca.1920	*Frame gable end, 2 story, 3 bay, center door w/ sidelights and pedimented entrance porch on vinyl columns, vinyl windows, vinyl siding, stone foundation	1 C	
422	N. Main w/s	WA-II-812	"Built by J.E. Rohrer 1927" d.s.	*Brick veneer, flemish bond w/ glazed headers, 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ semi-hex bay and 3-part door w/ beveled glass, vinyl 4/1 windows w/ brick arch and wood infill, wrap around porch to 1 bay side extension w/ brick columns, hipped dormer, false rafter tails in wide eaves	1 C	
424	N. Main w/s	none assigned	1950	*stone and brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay, FHA house w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ round window in peak, shed-roofed 2 bay porch w/ brick columns, paired and 3-part windows, exterior brick chimney, side basement garage	1 C	

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N. Main St. east/side						
1/3/5	N. Main e/s	WA-II-770	ca.1790	*Stone, 2 story w/ 3rd story mansard roof, 5 bays w/ a 1 bay/2 story brick addition on the N end of the front elevation, segmental flat arches above windows and doors, water table, wide 2 story porch across front, 6 bay brick addition along St. Paul St. w/ 2/2 windows and standing bricks above, slate mansard roof overall w/ scallops, pedimented dormers	1 C	
7/9	N. Main e/s	WA-II-771	ca.1830	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ pedimented dwelling entrance w/ fluted sq pilasters (#9) and adjoining storefront (#7) w/ Ionic pilaster architrave, 2nd story windows 1/1 w/ decorative shelf architraves, paired brick end chimneys w/ gable end parapets	1 C	
11	N. Main e/s	WA-II-772	2003	*Brick veneer (2003) replacement of original brick front, 2 story, 2 bay w/ storefront; *Large frame 1 story shed-roofed shed, wood German siding	1 C	
13/15	N. Main e/s	WA-II-773	ca.1830	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story w/ raised basement, 6 bays w/ 2 doors in center bays, raised 5 bay porch w/ smooth Doric columns w/ iron steps, supported on iron poles below; *Block 2 bay garage w/ multipane half glass hinged doors	2 C	
19 (Boonsboro Library, former bank bldg)	N. Main e/s	WA-II-774	ca.1910	*Brick w/ yellow brick façade, stepped parapet over wide dentiled cornice, cast concrete entrance and window architraves, 2 round and 1 rectangular windows w/ leaded diagonal panes, cut stone foundation; *Granite World War (I) monument w/ 2 artillery shells in concrete	1 C; 1 C object	
21/23 (Town Hall)	N. Main e/s	WA-II-775	ca.1830	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay, semi-hex bays added on 1st and 2nd stories, raised full porch w/ sq posts, raised stone foundation w/ front entrance, vinyl siding and windows, modern brick addition on rear attach 17 and 21 N. Main	1 C	

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27	N. Main e/s	WA-II-776	ca.1880	*Frame, 2 story, 5 bay, center door w/ 2 light transom, narrow 1/1 windows, raised porch w/ tapered sq columns, vinyl siding; *Frame, 2 story washhouse, board/batten siding, ext stone/brick chimney	2 C	
29	N. Main e/s	WA-II-777	ca.1880	*Frame, 2 story, shed roof w/ bracketed cornice, storefront w/ recessed center door and turned decorative corner trim, full shed awning w/ chamfered posts and turned decorative trim, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
31/33 "Dr. Smith's House"	N. Main e/s	WA-II-778	ca.1885	*Queen Anne, frame, 2 story, projecting front gable w/ modillions in cornice and sunburst peak window, all windows have decorative architraves, semi-hex bay on 1st story, wrap around porch w/ chamfered posts on wood pedestals, projecting pedimented porch entrance, central X gable peak in attic, wood German siding, set back from street; *Cut stone street-side wall w/ wrought iron fence	1 C; 1 C structure	
39/41	N. Main e/s	WA-II-779	ca.1840	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, 2 doors in center bays, 2/2 windows, full porch w/ chamfered posts, alum siding; *Brick hipped-roof garage or shed, 3 light window	2 C	
43	N. Main e/s	WA-II-780	ca.1825 w/ later Gothic additions	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 5 bay w/ central door, 6/1 windows w/ standing brick above, center X gable w/ paired pointed sash windows, cast iron entrance portico w/ belled hipped roof; *Brick washhouse/smokehouse?, w/d/d, brick exterior chimney	2 C	
101	N. Main e/s	WA-II-781	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 1/1 windows w/ flared standing brick above, wide eave w/ shallow brackets, full porch removed	1 C	
103/105	N. Main e/s	WA-II-782	"1794" insurance plaque	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 3-part windows on either side, random-width beaded weatherboard siding on the N elevation, plain weatherboard on front, single pedimented dormer	1 C	

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109, Bast of Boonsboro	N. Main e/s	WA-II-783	ca.1900	*Brick veneer, 3 story, 3 bay, storefront w/ cornice and recessed door w/ row of textured glass panes above plate glass, 1/1 single and triple windows w/ cast stone sills and lintels; *Brick hipped-roof 1 story cabinet shop, 6/6 windows, pressed metal shingle roof; *Frame carriage house, board/batten siding, pressed metal shingle roof	3 C	
113	N. Main e/s	WA-II-784	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center X gable, walls and windows covered w/ vinyl and aluminum, wrap around porch w/ tapered sq columns	1 C	
115	N. Main e/s	WA-II-785	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, semi-hex bay, 1/1 windows w/ shelf architraves, vinyl siding, full porch w/ chamfered posts, brackets and drops	1 C	
119	N. Main e/s	WA-II-789	mid 19th century	*Log (possibly frame), 2 story, 3 bay w/ center X gable w/ scroll cut peak trim and pointed window, 2/2 tall/narrow windows w/ decorative bracketed shelf architraves, semi-hex bay w/ turned decorative corners, full porch w/ turned posts and spool trim, narrow gauge wood lapped siding	1 C	
121	N. Main e/s	WA-II-787	ca.1840	*Possibly brick over log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 1/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ replacement turned posts; *Frame shed w/ tongue&groove siding; *Block 1 bay garage/shed w/ hinged doors	3 C	
St. James Catholic Church	N. Main e/s	none assigned	"Rebuilt 1969" d.s.	*Brick veneer w/ center entrance tower, angled geometric colored glass windows, on site of 1868 Catholic Church		1 NC
Hagerstown Trust Bank	N. Main e/s	none assigned	ca.1990	*Brick veneer, commercial building, set back from street, fronting onto Ford Ave.		1 NC
215	N. Main e/s	WA-II-788	mid 19th century	*Brick recently covered w/ vinyl, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 1/1 vinyl replacement windows, full porch w/ vinyl columns	1 C	

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221	N. Main e/s	WA-II-789	mid 19th century	*Brick recently covered w/ vinyl, large frame rear addition, 2 story, 3 bay, full vinyl porch; *Large frame garage/workshop, covered w/ corrugated metal sheet, sliding tongue&groove doors	2 C	
227	N. Main e/s	WA-II-790	ca.1910	*Rock-faced cast block commercial garage w/ stepped block parapet capped w/ brick, original storefront infilled w/ small concrete blocks and block glass window	1 C	
229	N. Main e/s	WA-II-791	ca.1840	*Brick over log, 2 story, 3 bay (4 bay upper), 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels, semi-hex bay, wrap porch w/ tapered sq columns; *Frame garage, German and horizontal board siding, sliding door	2 C	
F&M Bank	N. Main e/s	none assigned	2002	*Brick veneer, setback from street w/ parking lot and landscaped islands in front		1 NC
239	N. Main e/s	WA-II-793	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, covered w/ vinyl, full porch w/ metal supports; *Rock-faced block 1 bay garage	2 C	
241	N. Main e/s	WA-II-794	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay (4 bay upper), semi-hex bay w/ carved panels, 2/2 tall/narrow windows, full porch w/ carved frieze and metal supports, aluminum siding; *Block 2 bay garage, German siding in gables	2 C	
243	N. Main e/s	WA-II-795	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, 6/6 windows, narrow transom, aluminum siding, 3 bay porch w/ turned posts, porch is continuous w/ attached 245 N. Main, scroll-cut rail between	1 C	
245	N. Main e/s	WA-II-795	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, center door w/ 2 light transom, 6/6 windows, 2 bay porch w/ turned posts, continuous w/ attached 243 N. Main; *Frame shed-roof garage; *Frame washhouse, standing seam roof	3 C	
303	N. Main e/s	WA-II-796	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, 2 light transom, 2/2 windows, center X gable, full porch w/ 4x4 posts, turned/chamfered pilasters intact, vinyl siding	1 C	

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305	N. Main e/s	WA-II-797	late 19th	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, w/ 1 bay extension, 6/6 windows, wrap around porch w/ tapered sq columns; *Frame garage; *Frame washhouse, brick chimney	3 C	
307	N. Main e/s	WA-II-798	ca.1930	*Frame, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ extended shed porch on turned posts, 2 pedimented dormers, vinyl siding, setback in middle of lot fronting toward Center Street	1 C	
311	N. Main e/s	WA-II-799	mid 19th century	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 6 light hinged windows on upper half story, full porch w/ sq columns, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, half glass accordion doors, wood German siding	2 C	
315	N. Main e/s	WA-II-800	ca.1910	*Brick veneer, Colonial Revival, 2 1/2 story gable front w/ side X gables all w/ closed pediment, 3 bay w/ sq colored glass window beside door, Palladian-style window in front gable peak, wide eaves w/ full width modillions, cast stone sills and lintels, full porch w/ brick columns and wood arches between, entrance columns at sidewalk; *2 frame outbuildings	3 C	
319	N. Main e/s	WA-II-801	ca.1852 on historical society plaque	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door and 2 light transom, 2/2 windows w/ pointed architraves, full porch w/ sq columns, standing seam metal roof, aluminum siding; *Frame 1 bay garage w/ sliding door, wood German siding; *Frame chicken house/shed	3 C	
321	N. Main e/s	WA-II-802	late 19th	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, 6/6 vinyl windows, 2/2 windows upper story, full porch w/ 4x4 posts, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof; *Frame washhouse w/ brick chimney; *Frame shed (privy or smokehouse?), German siding, plank door; *Frame gambrel roof garage (NC); *Block workshop (NC)	3 C	2 NC

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323 Bowman House & Pottery	N. Main e/s	WA-II-478; NR listed	1826	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, w/d/d, siding removed but beaded weatherboard remains in gable peaks, 6/6 windows w/ beaded board architraves, wood shingle roof, stone foundation, "restored" in 1990s; *Frame wagonshed w/ roof overhang, board/batten siding	2 C	
327	N. Main e/s	WA-II-803	ca.1915	*Biege brick veneer, Col. Rev/Late Queen Anne, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex 2 story tower, 1/1 windows w/ cast stone sills and lintels, dentiled cornice, pedimented dormer, full porch w/ sq columns and dentiled cornice; *Frame hipped-front 1 bay garage (gable in back), X batten hinged doors; *Frame, hipped-roof 2 bay garage, X batten multipane sliding doors	3 C	
331	N. Main e/s	WA-II-804	ca.1915	*Brick veneer, Col. Rev/4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 3-part door and window, paired windows above w/ keystone arch, full porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, raised stone foundation, shed-roof dormer, asbestos shingle roof, false rafter tails in wide eaves	1 C	
333/335	N. Main e/s	WA-II-805	ca.1915	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ a corner storefront on the NW corner, cornice over storefront, cast stone sills and lintels, 2 bay porch w/ tapered sq columns, hipped dormer	1 C	
337	N. Main e/s	WA-II-806	ca.1900	*Brick veneer gable end, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 3-part door, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arch frames, wrap around porch w/ short Doric columns on tall brick piers, recessed dbl porch in rear	1 C	
409	N. Main e/s	WA-II-807	ca.1915	*Frame, 4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay, 1/1 windows, aluminum siding, wrap around porch w/ sq columns w/ stuccoed arches between, hipped dormer	1 C	
411	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1965	*Brick veneer, split-level w/ front lower level garage		1 NC

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413	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1960	*Brick and stone veneer, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ adjoining projecting stone veneer entrance, flat-roof portico w/ metal supports, brick exterior chimney w/ decorative brickwork		1 NC
417	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1960	*Ashlar stone veneer, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ 3-part window, recessed porches on either side one w/ entrance, exterior stone veneer dbl chimney beside entrance, incorporated front garage bay		1 NC
419	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1951	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay, FHA-type house, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ 3-part window, hipped roof, center brick chimney	1 C	
421	N. Main e/s	WA-II-808	1947	*Brick and stone veneer, Tudor Revival, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay plus front garage bay, "half-timber" center front X gable w/ arched door w/ arched hood, semi-hex bay, 6/6 windows and 8 light casement windows, large exterior stone and brick chimney w/ decorative brick inlay; *Stonewall along sidewalk	1 C; 1 C structure	
423	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1950	*Brick veneer, FHA-type house, 1 story, 3 bay w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ 3-part window, side porch w/ sq columns; *Stonewall along sidewalk	1 C; 1 C structure	
425	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1950	*Frame, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ 1 bay 1-room extension on S end, steep roof pitch, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ door and paired 6/6 windows, attached carport w/ steel poles; *Stone wall along sidewalk	1 C; 1 C structure	
427	N. Main e/s	none assigned	1959	*Brick veneer, split-level	1 C	
Potomac St. north/side						
Post Office	Potomac n/s	none assigned	ca.1940	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay w/ steel frame windows	1 C	

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7	Potomac n/s	WA-II-937	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 7 bay, storefront/residence, 4/4 arched windows on upper story, aluminum siding and storefronts, concrete block addition in rear	1 C	
15	Potomac n/s	WA-II-936	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ asymmetrical front X gable and pedimented dormer, flared standing bricks above windows, X muntin transom, wrap around porch w/ smooth Doric columns on brick piers, semi-hex bay on side; *Frame woodshed, vertical board siding	2 C	
19	Potomac n/s	WA-II-935	early 20th century	*Biege brick veneer, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, center X gable and dentiled cornice, 1/1 windows w/ cast stone sills, full porch w/ carved garland frieze and metal replacement supports; *Frame washhouse w/ wood siding	2 C	
23	Potomac n/s	WA-II-934	19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 2/2 windows, wood German siding, full porch w/ smooth Ionic columns	1 C	
27	Potomac n/s	WA-II-933	mid 19th century	*Brick, 6/1 common bond, Italianate, 2 story, 5 bay w/ 3-part center door, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels, hipped roof w/ bracketed cornice (recently removed), 1 bay entrance porch w/ elaborate scroll cut supports and brackets, standing seam metal roof; *Frame hipped-roof garage; *Brick smokehouse	3 C	
Trinity Reformed Church	Potomac n/s	WA-II-932	1870 date stone	*Brick gable front, 6/1 common bond, projecting entrance/bell tower, tall/narrow arched windows w/ projecting arched course of bricks above, brick drop corbels along eaves, 1 story brick addition on west side; *Cemetery site on north half of lot	1 C; 1 C site	
35	Potomac n/s	WA-II-931	ca.1920	*Biege brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 1/1 windows w/ arched brick above and wood infill, center pedimented dormer, full porch w/ pediment above steps and tapered sq columns on brick piers	1 C	
101	Potomac n/s	WA-II-930	ca.1800	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, original beaded weatherboard siding recently covered w/ vinyl, trim covered also, shed aluminum porch	1 C	

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105	Potomac n/s	WA-II-929	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, full porch w/ metal supports, pressed metal shingle roof; *Block, 2 bay, shed-roof garage w/ stepped side parapets, sliding doors, curved end blocks	2 C	
107	Potomac n/s	WA-II-928	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, center X gable w/ pointed window, hipped roof covered w/ standing seam metal sheets	1 C	
111	Potomac n/s	WA-II-927	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, 9/6 windows w/ flared standing bricks above, rounded brick stepped cornice, side porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, center pedimented dormer; *Brick washhouse, 6/6 windows; *Frame garage, hinged doors, 6/6 windows, wood siding	3 C	
115	Potomac n/s	WA-II-926	mid 19th century	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, vinyl siding, shed porch w/ metal supports; *Frame garage w/ asphalt shingle siding (dilapidated)	2 C	
117	Potomac n/s	none assigned	ca.1970	*Brick veneer gable front w/ recessed porch		1 NC
119	Potomac n/s	WA-II-925	ca.1840	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 3 bay, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels, standing seam metal roof; *Frame shed-roof garage w/ hinged doors, plywood siding (NC)	1 C	1 NC
123	Potomac n/s	WA-II-924	ca.1840	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 1/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, front porch removed, side porch w/ metal supports; *Brick smokehouse; *Frame small barn, vertical board sliding doors	2 C	
203	Potomac n/s	WA-II-923	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, center X gable w/ pointed window, 1/1 tall/narrow windows, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof; *Frame chicken house, wood German siding	2 C	
207	Potomac n/s	WA-II-922	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, 1/1 windows and 2/2 windows on side elevations, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof; *Large block garage/workshop, steel-frame multipane windows	2 C	

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211	Potomac n/s	WA-II-921	ca.1840	*Brick, 4/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/ wide wood lintels, aluminum siding and trim covering, porch removed and replaced w/ pedimented hood w/ brackets	1 C	
217	Potomac n/s	WA-II-920	mid 19th century w/ later additions	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames, shelf over door w/ transom, 2 story semi-hex bay on side, wrap around porch w/ smooth Doric columns and dentiled cornice, standing seam metal roof; *Frame shed, pointed louvered vent in gable, 6 light window, exposed rafter tails; *Frame carriage house/stable, cantilevered forebay, board/batten siding, shed addition; *Frame chicken house, wood shingle roof under corrugated metal, very dilapidated	4 C	
221	Potomac n/s	WA-II-919	ca.1860	*Brick, 6/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ car portico extension all on sq chamfered posts w/ scroll cut brackets and drops; *Frame chicken house; *Frame hipped-roof garage w/ vertical board siding and sliding doors, block additions; *Block workshop/garage, ca.1940, overhead track door w/ window row and a pedestrian entry	4 C	
225	Potomac n/s	WA-II-918	ca.1840	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 2/2 windows w/ wide wood lintels, beaded board frieze, standing seam metal roof; *Frame chicken house; *Block garage w/ wood German siding in gables	3 C	
Potomac St. south/side						
14	Potomac s/s	WA-II-892	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 6 bay w/d/d/w with a w/w addition on the west end, 1/1 windows w/ flared standing brick above, curved brick corbeled cornice, frame addition in rear	1 C	

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18	Potomac s/s	WA-II-893	ca.1920	*Frame, 4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay w/ semi-hex bay, door w/ transom and shelf above, 1/1 windows, aluminum siding, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns, hipped roof w/ central chimney, single pedimented dormer; *Frame garage, aluminum siding (NC); *Frame shed (NC)	1 C	1 NC
20	Potomac s/s	WA-II-894	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 5 bay (3 west bays probably frame addition) w/ semi-hex bay, 2/2 windows, 2 hipped dormers, wood German siding, full porch w/ carved garland frieze; *Block 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
24	Potomac s/s	WA-II-895	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex bay w/ bullseye trim, center X gable w/ scallop trim and turned decorative peak trim, 1/1 tall/narrow windows w/ diamond block architraves, pedimented architrave in peak window, full porch w/ turned posts and trim, narrow gage German siding and aluminum siding; *Frame garage w/ sliding X batten doors, 6/6 window, wood German siding; *Frame washhouse, brick chimney, aluminum siding; *Block 2 bay garage (NC)	3 C	1 NC
28	Potomac s/s	WA-II-896	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, lapped weatherboard siding, 6/6 windows, standing seam metal roof, brick kitchen attached on rear; *Frame shed w/ X batten door; *Frame carriage house/stable, vertical board siding	3 C	
30	Potomac s/s	WA-II-897	late 19th century	*Frame, possibly light log, 2 story, 4 bay, 1/1 windows, door w/ transom and shelf architrave, aluminum siding, full porch w/ 4x4 posts and dentiled cornice, standing seam metal roof; *Frame chicken house, wood German siding; *Frame garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
34	Potomac s/s	WA-II-898	late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ semi-hex bay, center X gable w/ pointed window and scroll-cut decorative peak trim, 1/1 windows, vinyl siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, hinged accordion door	2 C	

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36	Potomac s/s	WA-II-899	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 2 story, 5 bay, center door w/ 2-light transom, 1/1 windows w/ flared standing bricks above, dbl end interior chimneys, full porch w/ smooth ionic columns on brick piers and carved garland frieze, standing seam metal roof; *Large frame barn/chicken house/garage, 6/6 windows, accordian X batten doors on alley side	2 C	
100	Potomac s/s	WA-II-900	early-mid 19th century	*Log or brick covered w/ vinyl siding, 2 story, 4 bay, 9/6 windows w/ plain shelf architraves, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns, standing seam metal roof; *Frame shed; *Frame garage (NC)	2 C	1 NC
102	Potomac s/s	WA-II-901	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 1/1 windows w/ pointed architraves, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames on side elevations, ashlar asphalt siding over wood German siding, full porch w/ fluted ionic columns and carved garland frieze; *Block 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
106	Potomac s/s	WA-II-902	early 19th century	*Brick veneer (probably over log), 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, very small 1/1 windows, 6/6 windows above, full porch on 4x4 posts; *Frame shed-roof chicken house; *Block and frame gable end 1 bay garage w/ curved end blocks	3 C	
110	Potomac s/s	WA-II-903	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 1 1/2 story, 5 bay w/ center door, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames and flared standing bricks above, 2 single pedimented dormers, 3 bay porch w/ chamfered posts	1 C	
112	Potomac s/s	WA-II-904	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ vinyl siding, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames, standing seam metal roof, building damaged by fire in 2000; *Frame 1 bay garage, tongue&groove siding and sliding door	2 C	
114	Potomac s/s	WA-II-905	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay, walls and windows covered w/ vinyl, full porch w/ tapered sq columns; *1 story shed covered w/ corrugated metal sheets; *Frame shed-roofed shed w/ vertical board siding	3 C	

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118	Potomac s/s	WA-II-906	mid 19th century	*Log, 1 story, 4 bay, aluminum siding, 1/1 windows, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
120	Potomac s/s	WA-II-907	mid-late 19th century	*Log or frame, 2 story, 3 bay, vinyl siding, 1/1 windows, full porch w/ sq columns, stone foundation; *Frame shed (NC)	1 C	1 NC
122	Potomac s/s	WA-II-908	ca.1825	*Brick, flemish bond, 1 1/2 story w/ raised basement, raised front shed roof w/ 4 bays and exposed rafter tails, full raised porch w/ tapered sq columns on stuccoed piers below; *Frame chicken house/apartment, vinyl siding; *Frame 1 bay garage, exposed rafter tails, vinyl siding	3 C	
124	Potomac s/s	WA-II-909	ca.1840	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 6/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ sq columns, standing seam metal roof; *Frame shed-roof chicken house; *Frame hipped-roof garage, exposed rafter tails, pressed metal (brick-like) siding, hinged tongue&groove doors; *Frame chicken house, board/batten siding	4 C	
202	Potomac s/s	WA-II-910	ca.1835	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 1/1 windows w/ flared standing bricks above, 3 bay porch w/ turned posts, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
206	Potomac s/s	WA-II-911	ca.1840	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/d/d/w, 2/2 windows w/ single arched frame and wide wood lintels, 6/6 windows on side elevations, beaded board frieze, full porch w/ sq columns; *Frame garage, corrugated metal siding, exposed rafter tails, stone foundation	2 C	
212	Potomac s/s	WA-II-912	ca.1840	*Brick, unidentified bond, 2 story, 4 bay, 2/2 windows w/ wide wood lintels, bracketed cornice, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns and paneled frieze, 1 1/2 story log kitchen attached in rear; *Brick smokehouse; *Frame hog barn, board/batten siding, privy attached; *Frame 2 bay garage, tongue&groove siding and sliding doors	4 C	

BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
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214	Potomac s/s	none assigned	ca.1995	*Modern frame dwelling, set back from street		1 NC
201 Sinnesen Drive	(back half of lot w/ 214 Potomac St.	none assigned	ca.1995	*Modern brick veneer rancher		1 NC
220	Potomac s/s	WA-II-913	ca.1800	*Log, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex bay, center door, 9/6 and 6/6 windows w/ pegged frames, random width bead weatherboard siding, raised full porch w/ chamfered posts on brick piers below, standing seam metal roof; *Frame washhouse, 2/2 windows w/ shelf architrave, wood German siding	2 C	
224	Potomac s/s	WA-II-914	late 19th century	*Frame gable front, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 1 bay ell, 2/2 windows w/ bullseye block architraves, asphalt shingle siding in gable, vinyl siding elsewhere, wrap around porch w/ sq columns, standing seam metal roof; *Block hipped-roof smokehouse	2 C	
School House, "Public School No. 7"	Potomac s/s	WA-II-915	ca.1897	*Brick, 2 story, arched central door and windows, center front gable and side gables w/ brick corbeled drop cornice trim, 2 symmetrical front gable corner additions w/ front parapets capped w/ cast concrete and cast concrete finials, converted to apartments 2004	1 C	
236	Potomac s/s	WA-II-916	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, windows w/ decorative shelf architraves, center X gable w/ scroll-cut peak trim and pointed window, full porch w/ sq columns, vinyl siding	1 C	
238	Potomac s/s	none assigned	ca.1935	*Rustic log, covered w/ vinyl ca.2000, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ paired windows	1 C	

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St. Paul Street						
3	St. Paul	none assigned	ca.1940	*Block w/ brick façade commercial building, tile covered roof parapets, shallow brick buttresses on side elevations, simple cornice over 1 story storefront, apartments above w/ paired 1/1 windows	1 C	
6/10	St. Paul	WA-II-938	late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 5 bay w/ center X gable w/ pointed window, 2/2 windows w/ pointed shelf architraves, bracketed storefront cornice and building cornice, storefront windows and doors covered, wood German siding, building is attached to 1 S. Main Street and is incorporated w/in that business	1 C	
5 First Hose Co. of Boonsboro	St. Paul	none assigned	ca.1940	*Block w/ brick veneer, 2 story, 2 bay w/ side community hall addition, original 1 bay (west bay) has cast concrete decorative inlays, brick parapet capped w/ tile, 2nd bay addition has brick parapet capped w/ concrete; *Block 1 bay garage (now a shed) w/ exposed rafter tails	2 C	
9 former Redmen's Hall (1909); former ME Church (1828)	St. Paul	WA-II-960	1828/1909 (date stones) w/ extensive 1990s alterations	*Brick (said to be over stone church building), altered in 1990s w/ stone veneer over 1st story, projecting pedimented windows replaced all windows, large rear elevator addition, projecting pedimented front portico		1 NC
12	St. Paul	WA-II-939	late 19th century	*Frame or light log, 2 story, 5 bay w/w/d/w/d, 2/2 windows w/ dbl arched frames, wood German siding	1 C	
W corner of alley, s/s	St. Paul	none assigned	late 20th century	*Block telephone exchange shed		1 NC

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Disciples of Christ Church	St. Paul	WA-II-940	1860 d.s.	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 3 bay front gable church building, large projecting front pediment on 4 large smooth Doric columns, central paneled entrance w/ standing bricks above, large textured 1/1 windows w/ standing bricks above, wood vented bell cupula	1 C	
11/13 Municipal Building	St. Paul	WA-II-959	"Municipal Building 1912" d.s.	*Brick veneer, Colonial Revival, institutional building, 2 story, 3 bay, arched windows w/ brick and cast stone keystone, flat roof w/ wide cornice w/ brackets and modillions	1 C	
14	St. Paul	WA-II-941	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay, 1/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, 2 bay raised upper story w/ paired windows, entrance porch w/ turned posts	1 C	
15/17	St. Paul	WA-II-958	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 7 bay w/ 2 units and enclosed alley passage between w/ window above, 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, continuous corrugated metal roof, stone foundation; *Frame shed-roof garage/shed	2 C	
16	St. Paul	WA-II-942	ca.1870	*Brick, 8/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 1/1 windows w/ wide wood lintels, full porch w/ turned posts and dentiled cornice	1 C	
18	St. Paul	WA-II-943	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 6/1 windows w/ shelf architraves, wrap around porch w/ metal supports, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
21	St. Paul	WA-II-957	mid-late 19th century	*Frame or light log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 2/2 windows, asbestos siding	1 C	
22	St. Paul	none assigned	ca.1935	*Cast concrete block (appears like lapped siding), 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, steel frame multipane windows, exterior brick chimney, shed entrance porch	1 C	
23	St. Paul	WA-II-956	late 19th century	*Log, 1 story, 3 bay d/w/w, 1/1 replacement windows, central brick chimney, wood German siding, standing seam metal roof; *Large 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC

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26	St. Paul	WA-II-944	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, 1/1 windows, aluminum siding, raised full porch w/ bracketed chamfered posts, stone foundation; *Frame shed, wood German siding; *Frame chicken house	3 C	
27	St. Paul	WA-II-955	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ semi-hex bay, 6/6 windows, full porch w/ bracketed chamfered posts, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame washhouse, 6/6 windows, German siding, brick chimney; *Frame garage nearly demolished (NC)	2 C	1 NC
30	St. Paul	WA-II-945	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story on raised stone foundation, 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, modern shed-roofed 4 bay dormer w/ beaded weatherboard siding, full porch w/ replacement material; *Frame garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
31	St. Paul	none assigned	1976	*Brick veneer over frame, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ paired window, 1 bay pedimented porch w/ metal supports, exterior chimney, single pedimented dormer		1 NC
34	St. Paul	WA-II-946	Late 19th century	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay w/ 1 bay ell, 1/1 windows, vinyl siding, wrap around porch w/ bracketed chamfered posts; *Frame 1 bay garage	2 C	
35	St. Paul	WA-II-954	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 4 bay w/ wide wood lintels, extensive gable front 2nd story and rear frame addition (triples the size of the dwelling), however original building front and side elevations are fully exposed and easily read and is therefore considered contributing	1 C	
36	St. Paul	WA-II-947	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 1 1/2 story, 2 bay, 1/1 windows, 1/2-size 4/4 sash windows above, wrap around porch w/ tongue&groove ceiling but replacement everything else	1 C	
37	St. Paul	WA-II-953	mid-late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, small 2/2 windows, 2 bay porch w/ vinyl columns, stone foundation	1 C	

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40 Weldon	St. Paul	WA-II-948	ca.1850	*Brick, 5/1 common bond, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, full length 1/1 windows, 6/6 windows w/ wide wood lintels on 2nd story, wide wrap around porch w/ bracketed chamfered posts, side semi-hex bay w/ X muntins and sawtooth trim, block garage attached	1 C	
41	St. Paul	WA-II-952	1947	*Formstone brick veneer, 1 1/2 story, 5 bay, center entrance w/ fluted pilastered door architrave, arched pedimented entrance portico w/ sq column pilasters still intact and metal supports, 6/6 windows, 3 pedimented dormers; *Frame 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
42	St. Paul	WA-II-949	ca.1870	*Vinyl siding over stone, brick or log (something thick), Italianate, 2 story, 3 bay w/ hipped roof w/ 2 bay side gable addition, 3-part door w/ color leaded glass, paneled jams, heavily bracketed wide eaves, 2 bay flat-roofed porch w/ drop brackets and sq columns, 6/6 replacement vinyl windows; *Block garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
50	St. Paul	WA-II-950	late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 2/2 windows w/ shelf architraves, center X gable w/ scroll-cut bargeboard and 4 light window, 2 story semi-hex bay on side, full porch w/ turned posts and scroll-cut brackets; *Frame gambrel-roof shed; *Frame smokehouse; *Frame chicken house	4 C	
alley behind 35 and 37 St. Paul		none assigned	2004	*Frame duplex, under construction		1 NC
56	St. Paul	none assigned	1961	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay, FHA-type house, paired and 3-part windows, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ recessed entrance; *Frame garden shed		2 NC
60	St. Paul	none assigned	1957	*Brick veneer rancher w/ attached 1 bay garage, large exterior chimney wall next to recessed entrance	1 C	

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100	St. Paul	none assigned	mid 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, vinyl siding and replacement porch; *Frame 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
101	St. Paul	none assigned	1955	*Frame, "Cape Cod," 3 bay, vinyl siding, interior brick chimney	1 C	
102	St. Paul	none assigned	1943	*Frame gable front, 2 bay, full porch w/ sq posts, vinyl siding and windows	1 C	
104	St. Paul	none assigned	1947	*Frame, Cape Cod, 3 bay, vinyl siding and windows, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
105	St. Paul	none assigned	1946	*Frame, 1 story, front gable w/ side X gable, ressed front porch, side pedimented porch, 8/8 and 6/6 windows	1 C	
106	St. Paul	none assigned	late 19th century	*Log or frame, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame chicken house	2 C	
107	St. Paul	none assigned	1977	*Brick veneer, gable front, 1 story		1 NC
108	St. Paul	none assigned	late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, vinyl siding and windows	1 C	
109	St. Paul	none assigned	1947	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 4 bay w/ enclosed porch on one side and carport on the other, paired and 3-part windows, asymmetrical projecting front gable	1 C	
110	St. Paul	none assigned	1992	*Brick veneer, 1 story, gable front		1 NC
111	St. Paul	none assigned	1949	*Frame, 1 story, 3 bay gable front w/ X gable addition on rear, 8/8 and 6/6 windows, center chimney, formstone covered foundation	1 C	
112	St. Paul	none assigned	1948	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, 3/1 windows, one set paired windows, full porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, wide eaves, exterior brick chimney w/ decorative brick inlay	1 C	

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High Street						
8	High St.	none assigned	ca.1870	*Log, 1 story, 2 bay, vinyl siding, corrugated roof	1 C	
12	High St.	none assigned	mid 19th century	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 4 bay w/w/d/w, 6/6 windows w/ shelf architraves, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns, shed-roof dormer, wood German siding, standing seam metal roof; *Frame 1 bay garage w/ panel siding (NC)	1 C	1 NC
16	High St.	none assigned	ca.1870	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, 3 bay shed-roof dormer, full porch w/ metal supports and dentiled cornice, aluminum siding, vinyl windows; *Block 2 story workshop (NC); *Large block and frame warehouse (NC)	1 C	2 NC
20	High St.	none assigned	mid 19th century	*Log, 1 story, 3 bay, 3-part gable end window of 6/6 w/ fixed 4-light on either side, new porch w/ turned posts, vinyl siding, channel metal roof, stone foundation	1 C	
21	High St.	none assigned	late 19th century	*Log, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, 6/6 windows, shed-roof porch w/ 4x4 posts w/ possibly hand-cut chamfer and plain brackets, vinyl siding, standing seam metal roof	1 C	
22	High St.	none assigned	early 20th century	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, block foundation, raised full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, asbestos shingle siding, vinyl 4/4 windows; *Frame smokehouse/wood shed, wood German siding; *Frame chicken house, vertical board siding; *Frame barn, vertical board siding	4 C	
28	High St.	none assigned	late 19th century	*Log, 1 1/2 story w/ enclosed front porch, vinyl siding over all, extreme steep roof pitch, kitchen attached on N side	1 C	
31	High St.	none assigned	1995	*Pre-fabricated frame dwelling		1 NC
33	High St.	none assigned	1973	*Frame rancher		1 NC

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34	High St.	none assigned	1991 house; early 20th century outbldgs	*Brick veneer rancher (NC); *Timber frame barn, tongue&groove siding w/ sliding door on street side (C); *Frame workshop, tongue&groove siding, brick interior chimney (C); *Frame hog barn, board/batten siding (C)	3 C	1 NC
36	High St.	WA-II-961	late 19th century	*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, center X gable w/ scroll-cut decorative peak trim and pedimented window w/ decorative trim, 2/2 windows w/ shelf architraves, semi-hex bay w/ decorative turned corners, full porch w/ turned posts on brick piers, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame washhouse, wood German siding, 2/2 window, brick chimney; *Frame shed covered w/ plywood (NC)	2 C	1 NC
39	High St.	none assigned	2002	*Brick veneer, 1 story		1 NC
Lakin Avenue						
4	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-971	ca.1950 (does not appear on 1940 Sanborn)	*Frame, 2 story, 2 bay hipped-roof front w/ 2 bay side addition, vinyl siding and windows, wrap around porch w/ 2 story front porch on side addition w/ turned posts and spool brackets	1 C	
101	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-972	ca.1925	*Brick veneer Bungaloid, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ shed-roofed extended front porch on tapered sq columns on brick piers, 3-part door w/ leaded glass, 4/1 windows w/ cast stone lintels, large pedimented front dormer, false rafter tails; *Brick veneer garage	2 C	
102	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-962	ca.1935	*Yellow brick veneer, asymmetrical front gable w/ arched window w/ gothic arch muntins, 4-part 3/1 windows, 3-part 3/1 window in center bay, projecting gable front entrance w/ arched door, brick parapeted open porch; *Frame shed; *Stuccoed, 1 1/2 story, 2 bay garage	3 C	

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103/105	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-973	ca.1920	*Frame duplex, 2 story, 4 bay w/d/d/w, center front X gable w/ paired window, shelf architraves, full porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, vinyl siding; *Brick hipped-roof garage w/ X batten accordian doors; *Brick hipped-roof garage, converted to shed w/ door infilled	3 C	
104	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-963	ca.1935	*Brick veneer, 1 1/2 story, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ paired 4/1 windows, shelf architraves, semi-recessed front porch w/ smooth Doric columns on brick piers, shed dormer w/ 3-part 6/1 window, stone foundation; *Frame 2 bay garage, 1/2 glass hinged doors, wood German siding	2 C	
107	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-974	ca.1925	*Brick veneer, 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ 3-part door and semi-hex bay, 3/1 and 4/1 windows w/ arched standing bricks above and wood infill, hipped dormer, central brick chimney, full porch w/ brick columns on brick piers; *Frame hipped-roof garage w/ half glass accordian doors	2 C	
108	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-964	ca.1935	*Brick veneer, Colonial Revival, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, projecting brick quions and header courses, 1st story windows are half panel, round window center bay 2nd story, upper windows arch above stepped cornice, replacement entrance porch; *Brick veneer 2 bay hipped-roof garage w/ quions and cornice	2 C	
109/111	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1940	*Frame, 2 story, 2 bay w/ hipped-roof front and a 1 bay side gable section w/ side entrance, 3-part multipane window, 2 bay front and side porches w/ arched sq column supports	1 C	
110	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Brick veneer, FHA house, 1 story, 3 bay w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable, 3-part window, 4/1 windows on sides, exterior brick chimney; *Block 3 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
112	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-965	ca.1915	*Frame 4 Square, 2 story, 2 bay w/ semi-hex bay, shelf architraves, central brick chimney, full porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers, hipped dormer; *Frame 1 bay garage	2 C	

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113	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1930	*Frame, 2 story, asymmetrical projecting front gable, roof extends over corner entrance porch w/ arched pediment on 4 (2 paired) sq columns on brick parapet, 6/1 paired and 3-part windows, shed dormer over porch faces side elevation; *Frame garage	2 C	
116	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-966	ca.1920	*Brick veneer Bungalow (Sears?), 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ paired 3/1 windows w/ cast stone lintels, arched porch w/ central brick piers and side columns, pedimented dormer, bracketed eaves, semi-hex side bay; *Brick veneer, hipped-roof garage	2 C	
117	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1930	*(mirror image of 113 Lakin, its immediate neighbor) Frame, 2 story, asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ oriel front window, roof extends over corner entrance porch w/ arched pediment on 4 (2 paired) sq columns on brick parapet, 6/1 paired and 3-part windows, shed dormer over porch faces side elevation	1 C	
119	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1930	*Frame, Dutch Col. Rev. (Sears according to owner), 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ gambrel roof and a 2 bay shed-roof dormer, 6/1 vinyl windows, vinyl siding, arched pediment entrance hood w/ heavy brackets, glassed multipane side room; *Frame 2 bay garage w/ jerkin head and brackets, hinged X batten doors	2 C	
120	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-967	ca.1930	*Multi-color brick veneer, Colonial Revival, 2 story, 3 bay, Federal arched 3-part door, 6/1 windows, hipped roof w/ asymmetrical front gable projecting slightly, full porch w/ fluted Doric columns, side room w/ multipane windows; *Brick gambrel-roof garage, hinged X batten door; *Block 1 bay garage ca.1940	3 C	
121	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1930	*Frame, Dutch Col. Rev., 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ gambrel roof and a 2 bay shed-roof dormer, 6/1 windows w/ shelf architraves, lapped wood siding, arched pediment entrance hood w/ heavy brackets, (frame garage is now attached by rear addition)	1 C	

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122	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-968	ca.1930	*Frame, 2 story, 3 bay, asymmetrical projecting front gable, 4/1 windows paired and 3-part, bracketed eaves, front dormer w/ brackets, full porch w/ sq columns; *Frame 2 bay gambrel-roof garage, hinged door, wood German siding	2 C	
124	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-969	ca.1930	*Multi-color brick veneer, 2 story, 2 bay w/ projecting front gable 1 story room, paired and 3-part 3/1 windows w/ dbl brick header arches above and wood infill, arched cornice above upper 2 windows, asymmetrical steep X gable w/ sunburst window in peak, arched entrance portico, open porch w/ reverse arched parapet between portico and front gabled room, stone foundation; *Brick veneer 2 bay garage w/ sliding doors; *Block 3 bay garage ca.1970 (NC)	2 C	1 NC
125	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1925	*Frame, 4 Square, 2 story, 3 bay w/ small colored glass window beside door, 2 story semi-hex bay, vinyl siding and windows, hipped dormer, full porch w/ smooth Doric columns; *Yellow block hipped-roof garage	2 C	
126	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1950	*Brick veneer, FHA-type house, 1 story, 3 bay w/ hipped roof, center door and hipped-roofed projecting front bay w/ paired window and a gable end side room w/ 3-part window, exterior brick chimney; *Block 2 bay garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
127	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1930	*Frame, Craftsman-style Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ projecting front gable open-frame porch, triangle eaves brackets, monitor roof w/ 2 bays of 3-part 8/1 windows, 6/1 vertical-pane windows on 1st story, exposed stone chimney w/ brick above roof level	1 C	
128	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	1978	*Brick veneer 1 story gable front w/ projecting asymmetrical front gable w/ round window in peak		1 NC

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130	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1945	*Brick veneer, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ frame board/batten sided upper front story, projecting asymmetrical front gable w/ 3-part multipane window, decorative scalloped trim; *Block garage w/ sliding door, 1-room workshop attached	2 C	
131	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1920	*Frame Bungalow, 1 1/2 story w/ extended shed porch on metal supports, pedimented dormer w/ 3-part window, vinyl siding and windows; *Frame gambrel-roof garage w/ panel siding (NC)	1 C	1 NC
132	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	1976	*Brick veneer gable front, 1 story w/ bowed window, recessed 2 bay porch; *Block 2 bay garage		2 NC
133	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1940	*Stuccoed, Mediterranean-styled, 1 story, 3 bay w/ deeply recessed arched central door, paired and 3-part windows, hipped roof w/ large exterior block stuccoed chimney, porch w/ metal supports; *Stuccoed, hipped-roof garage	2 C	
134	Lakin Ave.	WA-II-970	1920	*Rough, uncoursed "cobble" stone, 2 story, 2 bay gable front w/ jerkin head, wood shingled gable peak, extended side roof w/ shed dormer and recessed porch on stone columns, bracketed jerkin head door hood, 3-part window w/ wood lintel, 4/1 paired windows w/ shelf architrave on 2nd story, stone and slate open front porch w/ curved stone steps; *Stuccoed frame shed w/ shed roof	2 C	
135	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1940	*Brick veneer, 1 1/2 story, 2 bay w/ 2 story 1 bay projecting front gable, 2 bay recessed porch w/ sq columns, pedimented dormer, 6/6 vinyl windows	1 C	
136	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1945	*Stone veneer, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ attached garage, projecting front gable, segmental arch above windows and garage door, shed-roof 2 bay dormer, stepped exterior stone chimney w/ concrete step caps, iron S on chimney (Sears?); *Block workshop w/ brick corner chimney, brick capped parapets; *#51 on alley behind, stuccoed 1 story gable end, now a residence	3 C	

**BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981**

Address	Street	Site #	Date	Description * indicates each individual building being described X gable means cross gable FHA-type house is based on Plans for Small Houses produced by the FHA in 1936 (see attached copy) Note: specific building dates for the 1940s thru 1970s are based on tax assessment records	Contributing	Non-contributing
138	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1950	*Frame, "Cape Cod," covered w/ formstone, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, 6/6 windows, 2 single pedimented dormers, pedimented entrance porch w/ metal supports, 1 bay attached garage w/ recessed door on east side	1 C	
139	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1940	*Frame, 1 story, 4 bay w/ projecting front gable, partly covered w/ limestone veneer, front exterior stone and brick chimney	1 C	
140	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	1972	*Frame split-level		1 NC
141	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1940	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay, textured glass block sidelights and windows, hipped roof, central brick chimney, full porch w/ brick columns	1 C	
Church	Lakin Ave.	none assigned	ca.1970	*Frame and formstone, gable front w/ parapeted entrance w/ geometric colored glass windows, arched colored glass windows on either side, shed-roofed side additions		1 NC
Center Street						
32	Center St.	none assigned	ca.1970	*Brick veneer rancher		1 NC
114	Center St.	none assigned	1971	*Frame, 1 story, gable front residence		1 NC
214	Center St.	none assigned	ca.1970	*Frame, 1 story, gable front commercial building		1 NC
230	Center St.	none assigned	1976	*Frame, rancher w/ carport attached		1 NC
--	Center St.	none assigned	ca.1930	*Concrete block 8 bay garage dble X batten hinged doors and 1 pedestrian entrance (originally part of the ca.1930 Public School complex)	1 C	

**BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981**

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Young Avenue						
1	Young Ave.	none assigned	1971; ca.1940 garage	*Frame rancher on raised concrete block foundation, aluminum siding (NC); *Block garage, steel frame multipane windows, sliding doors, ca.1940	1 C (garage)	1 NC
2	Young Ave.	none assigned	1966	*Pink brick veneer, 1 story, asymmetrical projecting front gable, interior chimney		1 NC
3	Young Ave.	none assigned	1959	*Multi-color large-brick veneer, 1 story rancher, 2/2 horizontal pane windows, interior stone chimney, aluminum awning porch	1 C	
4	Young Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end, 2 bay porch w/ sq columns on brick piers, exterior brick chimney; *Block workshop/garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
5	Young Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end, 2 bay porch w/ sq fluted columns on brick piers, exterior brick chimney; *Block 2 story garage w/ 1 story 2 bay new garage addition	2 C	
7	Young Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay w/ hipped roof, paired windows, pedimented entrance porch and hipped side porch both w/ metal supports, central brick chimney; *New block garage (NC)	1 C	1 NC
8	Young Ave.	none assigned	1951	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, paired windows 6/1 vinyl replacement, vinyl siding, side shed-roof porch w/ sq posts, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
9	Young Ave.	none assigned	1953	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay w/ slightly recessed 2 bay porch for entrance, hipped roof, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
10	Young Ave.	none assigned	1954	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, 3-part window, shed entrance porch w/ metal supports, exterior brick chimney	1 C	

BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981

Address	Street	Site #	Date	Description	Contributing	Non-contributing
				<p>* indicates each individual building being described</p> <p>X gable means cross gable</p> <p>FHA-type house is based on Plans for Small Houses produced by the FHA in 1936 (see attached copy)</p> <p>Note: specific building dates for the 1940s thru 1970s are based on tax assessment records</p>		
11	Young Ave.	WA-II-980	1945	*Frame, Bungalow, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ shed extended porch on sq columns, 2 bay gable front dormer, pedimented side porch, vinyl siding and windows, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
12	Young Ave.	none assigned	1969	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay gable front, paired and 3-part windows, 2 bay pedimented porch; *Block garage		2 NC
13	Young Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, 2/2 horizontal pane paired and 3-part windows, shed entrance porch, exterior brick chimney; *Frame garden shed (NC)	1 C	1 NC
14	Young Ave.	none assigned	1957	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end, paired and 3-part windows 4/1 and 6/1 vinyl replacement, 2 bay shed porch w/ tapered sq columns on brick piers; *Block garage w/ wood weatherboard gable peaks	2 C	
15	Young Ave.	none assigned	1949	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay, hipped roof w/ recessed 2 bay entrance porch, 3-part window, shed side porch	1 C	
17	Young Ave.	none assigned	1949	*Formstone veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end, 6/6 vinyl windows, exterior formstone chimney	1 C	
18	Young Ave.	none assigned	1956	*Frame (possibly brick veneer) covered w/ aluminum siding, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, pedimented 2 bay porch w/ metal supports, front basement garage w/ block walled excavated drive, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
19	Young Ave.	none assigned	1950	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable w/ decorative brick inlay, 3-part window, shed porch w/ carved posts, exterior brick chimney	1 C	
20	Young Ave.	none assigned	1954	*Brick veneer, 1 story gable end, 4 bay w/ garage bay, symmetrical projecting front gables on each end w/ a shed-roofed porch between, decorative brick inlay in gable peaks, 3-part window, interior brick chimney	1 C	

**BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981**

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21A	Young Ave.	none assigned	1940; 1951	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay w/ hipped roof, 2 bay recessed entrance porch w/ brick columns on brick piers, large projecting exterior brick chimney; *Frame 2 story house on 1/2 lot behind, dated 1951 on tax record, appears to be constructed of cast-off material	2 C	
22	Young Ave.	none assigned	1951	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable, pedimented entrance porch w/ sq posts, vinyl siding	1 C	
23	Young Ave.	none assigned	2004	*Frame house under construction		1 NC
24	Young Ave.	none assigned	1957	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, shed 2 bay porch w/ metal supports, vinyl siding	1 C	
25	Young Ave.	none assigned	1950	*Formstone veneer, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable, some 3/1 windows w/ brick sills, 2 bay shed porch w/ tapered sq columns on piers, exterior brick chimney; *Stuccoed 1 1/2 story workshop/garage w/ asbestos shingle covered gable peak	2 C	
26	Young Ave.	none assigned	1951	*Frame, 1 story gable end w/ symmetrical projecting front gables on each end, 3/1 paired window throughout, shed-roofed porch between projecting gables, vinyl siding; *Frame shed (NC)	1 C	1 NC
27	Young Ave.	none assigned	1952	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay, hipped roof, shed entrance porch w/ metal supports, interior brick chimney w/ brick inlay, 6/6 vinyl replacement windows, vinyl siding; *Block 1 bay garage, hinged doors	2 C	
28	Young Ave.	none assigned	1955	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end, formstone on front below windows and around door, 3-part window, interior brick chimney, louvered glass mudroom side extension attaches house and carport, aluminum siding	1 C	

BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981

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McKeldin Drive						
4	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1951	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end w/ garage extension, center interior block chimney, pedimented entrance porch w/ metal supports, vinyl siding	1 C	
5	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1953	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 4 bay, hipped roof, center 2 bays recessed w/ 3-part window w/ 2/2 horizontal panes and scalloped trim, central brick chimney	1 C	
6	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1979	*Biege brick veneer, split foyer, full length and full height porch w/ 4 large smooth Doric columns		1 NC
7	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1959	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, very narrow 3 bay gable end, 3-part oriel bay, exterior brick chimney, attached garage	1 C	
8	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1956	*Multi-color large-brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, paired and 3-part windows, carport attached; *Frame garage	2 C	
10	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1956	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, paired and 3-part windows, center interior stone dbl chimney, carport w/ metal supports	1 C	
11	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1961	*Frame rancher w/ familyroom/garage addition, asymmetrical projecting front gable covered w/ formstone, large 9-light floor to ceiling front window		1 NC
12	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1955	*Multi-colored large-brick veneer, 1 story, 4 bay, 3/1 paired windows, 2/1 3-part window in single pane in middle, wide front eave over open 2 bay porch w/ brick parapet	1 C	
13	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1955	*Frame, FHA-type, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable, 3-part window, shed porch w/ 4x4 posts, exterior brick chimney, aluminum siding	1 C	
14	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1955	*Brick veneer, FHA-type, 1 story, 3 bay gable end, 2/2 horizontal pane 3-part window, interior dbl chimney; *Brick veneer 1 bay garage	2 C	

**BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981**

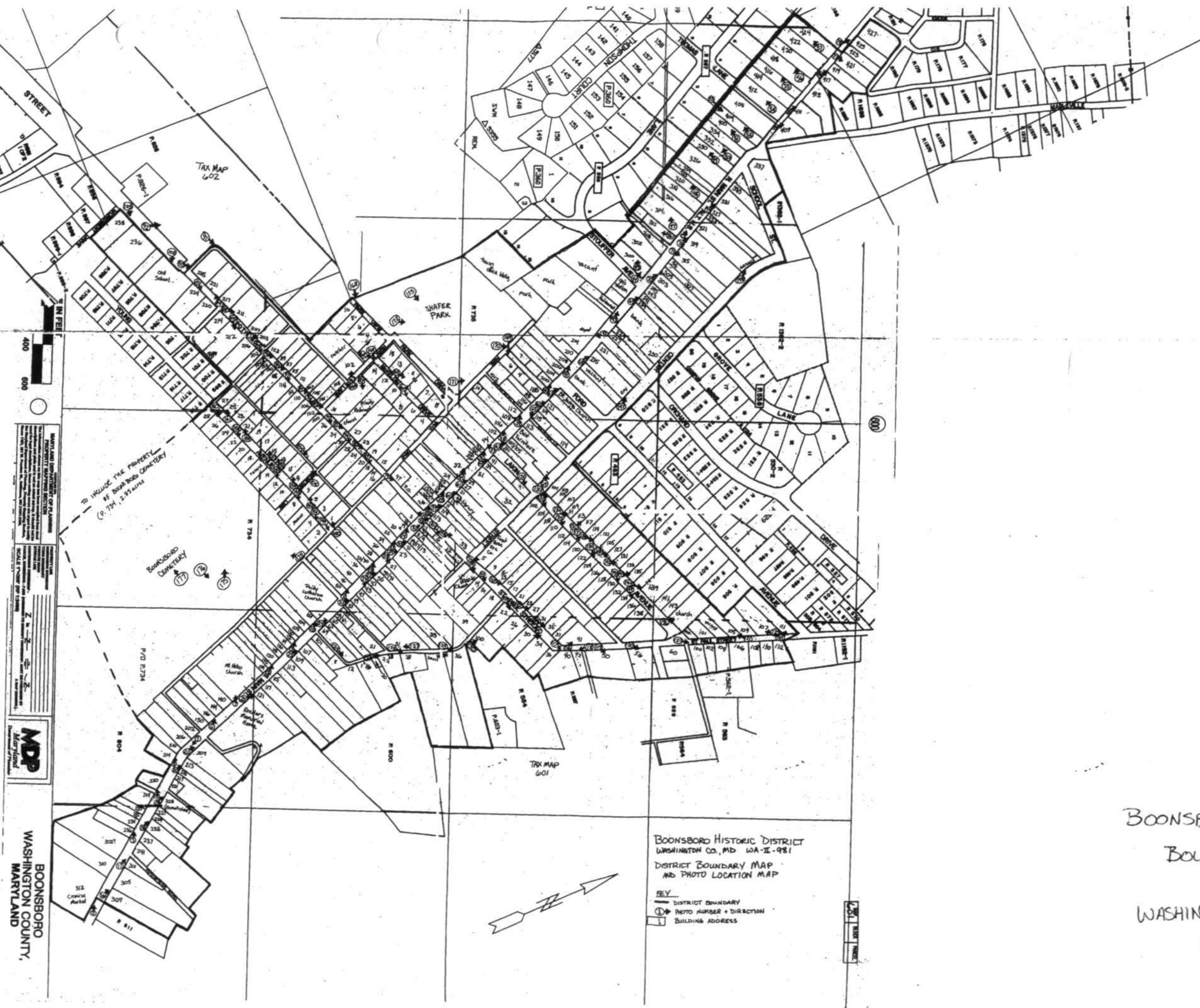
Address	Street	Site #	Date	Description * indicates each individual building being described X gable means cross gable FHA-type house is based on Plans for Small Houses produced by the FHA in 1936 (see attached copy) Note: specific building dates for the 1940s thru 1970s are based on tax assessment records	Contributing	Non-contributing
15	McKeldin Dr.	none assigned	1969	*Brick veneer rancher w/ large multipane floor to ceiling front window		1 NC
Park Lane						
102	Park Lane	none assigned	1947	*Frame, "Cape Cod," 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, paired windows, dormers, aluminum siding; *Frame 2 bay garage; *Brick veneer rancher on subdivided lot behind (NC)	2 C	1 NC
108	Park Lane	none assigned	1948	*Frame, 1 1/2 story, 2 bay gable front, 3/1 windows w/ plain shelf architraves, full porch w/ sq columns and frame parapet, aluminum siding, 2 bay shed dormers on each side	1 C	
Park View						
4	Park View	none assigned	1946	*Brick veneer, 2 story, 3 bay, 6/6 and 8/8 windows, broken pediment door architrave, diamond brick inlay above, hipped roof, side porch w/ metal supports; *Block 1 bay garage	2 C	
6	Park View	none assigned	1950	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay gable end w/ asymmetrical projecting front gable, 2/2 horizontal pane windows, scallop trim, 3-part window, 2 bay porch w/ lattice supports, basement garage	1 C	
8	Park View	WA-II-978	1950	*Frame, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay gable end w/ recessed 2 bays and scallop trim, 3 bay shed dormer, 3-part window, vinyl siding	1 C	
10	Park View	WA-II-979	1957	*Frame, 2 story, 2 bay gable front w/ 3-part 2/1 windows w/ single pane middle, shed roof 2 bay dormer on each side, 4/1 windows, full porch, vinyl siding	1 C	
Park Drive						
3	Park Drive	none assigned	1940	*Frame, 2 story, 3 or 4 bays w/ enclosed porch, hipped roof, vinyl siding and windows, sited sideways to the street (fronts toward Shafer Park); *Frame 1 bay garage	2 C	
4	Park Drive	none assigned	1941	*Frame "Cape Cod," 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ center X gable, hexagonal window, 2 pedimented dormers, 6/6 paired windows, broken pediment door architrave; *Frame 2 bay garage w/ hinged doors and wood siding	2 C	

BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981

Address	Street	Site #	Date	Description	Contributing	Non-contributing
				<p>* indicates each individual building being described</p> <p>X gable means cross gable</p> <p>FHA-type house is based on Plans for Small Houses produced by the FHA in 1936 (see attached copy)</p> <p>Note: specific building dates for the 1940s thru 1970s are based on tax assessment records</p>		
6	Park Drive	none assigned	1938	*Frame "Cape Cod," 1 1/2 story, 3 bay w/ center door, 8/8 windows, 6/6 pedimented dormers, 2 bay room extension; *Frame garage, vinyl siding (NC)	1 C	1 NC
7	Park Drive	none assigned	1941	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 3 bay gable front, 3/1 windows, full porch w/ brick columns on brick parapet; *Frame barrel roof garage, wood lapped siding	2 C	
10	Park Drive	none assigned	1965	*Brick veneer, 1 story, 4 bay, 3-part window, exterior brick chimney		1 NC
---	Park Drive	none assigned	1939	*Stone culvert over Boon Place/town run-off that runs through Shafer Park	1 C (structure)	
---	Park Drive	none assigned	1939	*Stone gateposts w/ curved parapets, part of the entrance to Shafer Park	1 C (structure)	
Boon Place						
1012	Boon Place	none assigned	ca.1964	*Brick veneer, 2 story apartment building w/ 4 garage bays and central pedestrian entrance on first story		1 NC
Shafer Park		WA-II-976	1939	*Shafer Park site; *3 stone bridges; *1 Stone and frame octagonal band pavillion; *1 Stone pavillion w/ fireplace; *2 stone restrooms; *1 frame munipice office building (1952), vinyl siding, exterior stone chimney; *1 frame meeting house; *1 block maintenance building; *1 block meeting house w/ pavillion attached; *Various moveable or impermanant elements not counted but considered contributing to the park atmosphere, including walkways, polebarn-style pavillions, commemorative objects, and play equipment	1 C (site); 5 C (structures); 3 C (buildings)	3 NC
Boonsboro Cemetery	w/s of S. Main St. and s/s of Potomac St.	WA-II-977	ca.1855	*Cemetery site, includes significant examples of funerary art; *Boonsboro Mausoleum (1918); *Stone entrance gates w/ copper lamps	1 C (site); 1 C (building); 1 C (structure)	

**BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
WA-II-981**

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S. Main St. west/side						
Cronise Market, 312	S. Main w/s	none assigned	1928	*Open front market shed with enclosed office room, shelf over multipane windows and wood German siding; *Frame shed-roofed shed in rear with wood German siding	2 C	
310	S. Main w/s	WA-II-891	ca.1925	*Brick over frame 4 Square, 6/1 windows, car portico, exposed rafter tails, hipped roof and dormers	1 C	
300?	S. Main w/s	none assigned	ca.1970	*Split foyer, set back on large lot		1 NC
236	S. Main w/s	WA-II-890	ca.1930	*Frame gable end, 1 1/2 story, 3 bay, aluminum siding	1 C	
234	S. Main w/s	WA-II-889	ca.1925	*Frame 4 Square, 3-part window and door, hipped roof, hipped dormer, central chimney, vinyl siding; *Frame garage with wood German siding	2 C	
230/226	S. Main w/s	none assigned	2003	*Frame duplex		1 NC
224	S. Main w/s	none assigned	1990s	*Brick over frame rancher		1 NC
220	S. Main w/s	WA-II-888		*Log, 2 story, 3 bay, stone foundation, alum. Siding; *Frame shed w/ board/batten siding covered w/ corrugated fiberglass sheets; *Frame carriage house, vertical board siding	3 C	
214	S. Main w/s	WA-II-887	ca.1880	*Brick, 2 story, 3 bay, 5/1 common bond, 6/6 windows, recessed entrance porch in ell, center X gable w/ pointed arch window; *Frame outkitchen, board/batten siding, stone and brick ext. chimney	2 C	
210	S. Main w/s	WA-II-886	ca.1925	*Frame 1 1/2 story, front 3 bay dormer, 3/1 windows, s/s projecting bay w/ multi diamond-shaped pane windows, stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding; *Frame garage, wood German siding	2 C	



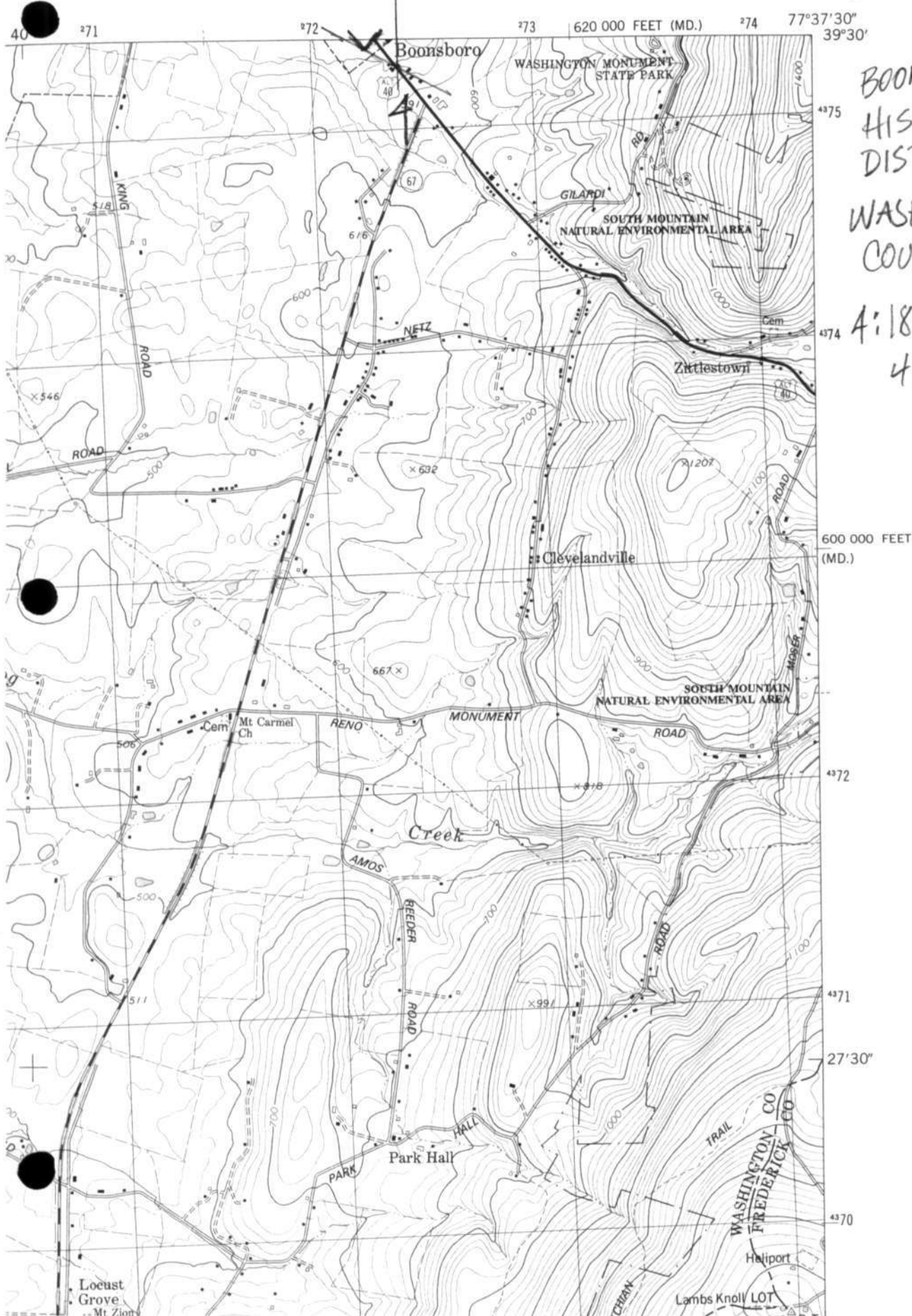
PROPERTY MAP OF MARYLAND
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND
BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
TAX MAP 602
TAX MAP 601

WA-II-981
BOONSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT
BOUNDARY MAP
WASHINGTON CO., MARYLAND
WA-II-981

KEEDYSVILLE QUADRANGLE
MARYLAND—WEST VIRGINIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

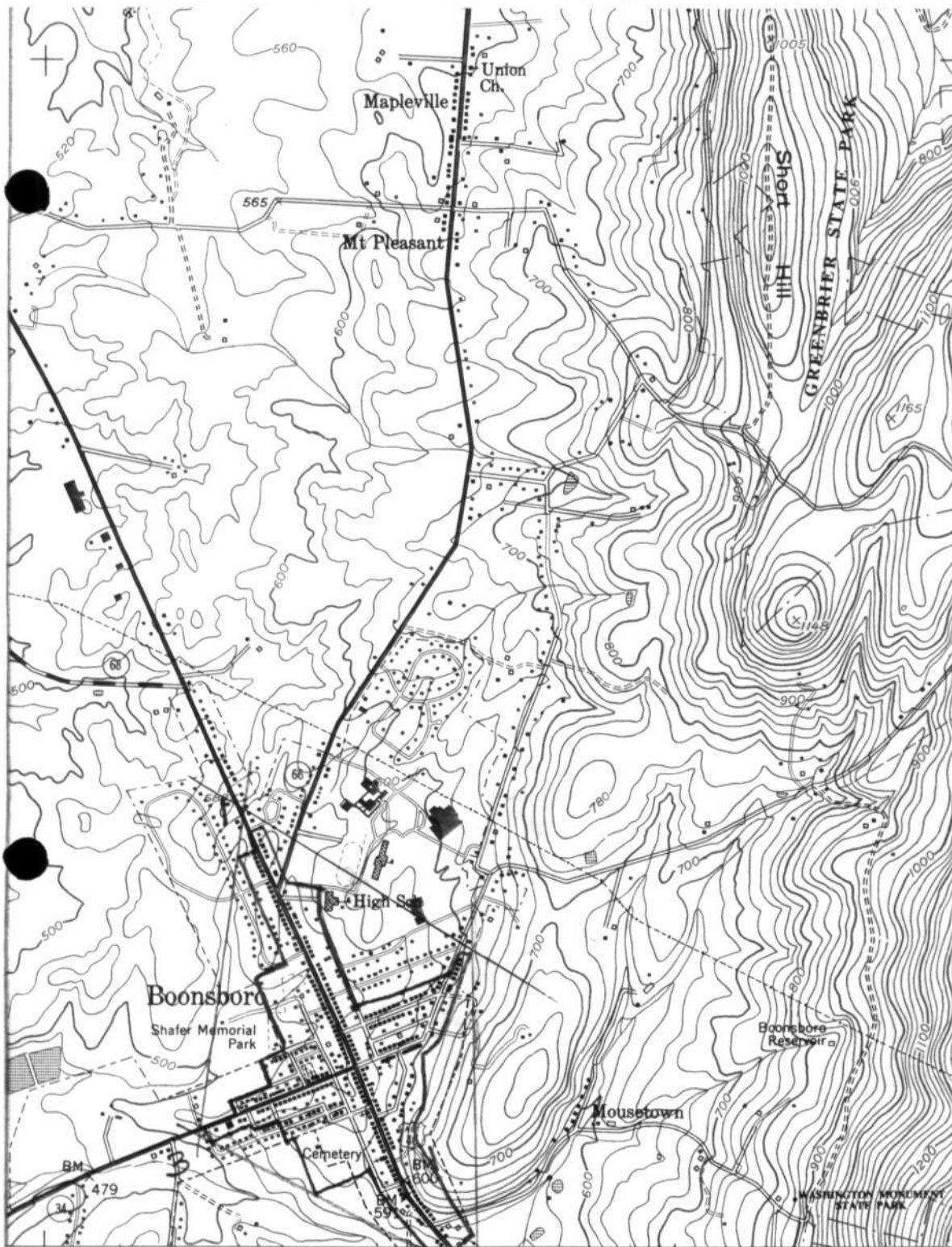
WA-II-981

5483 11 SE
(MYERSVILLE)



BOONSBORO
HISTORIC
DISTRICT
WASHINGTON
COUNTY, MD

4:18-272260-
4375280



WA-II-981

BOONSBORO
HISTORIC
DISTRICT

WASHINGTON
COUNTY, MD

1: 18-271560 -
4377160

2: 18-272020 -
4376540

3: 18-271360 -
4375800

4: 18-272260 -
4375280 *

* ON ADJOINING
QUAD:
KEEDYSVILLE
MD-WV

(MIDDLETOWN)
5462 / NE

40' 271 ZITTESTOWN 1.5 FREDERICK 14 MI. 273 77°37'30" 274000m E 39°30'

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route State Route
 Interstate Route



FUNKSTOWN, MD.
39077-E6-TF-024

1953
PHOTOREVISED 1985
DMA 5463 II SW - SERIES V833



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington (c. 2010)

E. Wallace

10/04

MIDSH PO

S. Main St. view Southeast toward Turners
Gap.

1



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

312, 310 S. Main St., view NW

2



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

236, 234, modern duplex. 224 S. Main, view NW

3



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSTPO

220 S. Main St. (NW corner of farm lane), view NW

4



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

214, 210, 206, 202⁺¹⁵⁰ S Main St. view N(1)
behind trees.

5



WA-II-981

Boonshurg House - District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

146, 144, 140 S. Main St., view NW

6



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington (c. 1870)

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

Mt. Nebo UM Church, view NW)

7



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

124/122, 120, 118, 116 S. Main St., view NW

8



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

114, 112, 110, 108, 104 S. Main St., view NE

9



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

66, parsonage, Trinity Lutheran Church, S. Main St.,
view NW

10



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

50, 46, 40, 36 S. Main St., view NW

11



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

32/30, 28, 26 S. Main St, view NW

12



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

24, 22, 20 S. Main St., View NW

13



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD
E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

18th, 14, 12, 2 S. Main St., view NW

14



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MO-HPD

2 S. Main St., view SW

15



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/64

MD SHPO

305, 307 S. Main St., view 11

16



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington (cont.)

Entrance

10/01

MDE/HPO

301, 241, 237 S. Main St., view N



WA-II-981

Boonville Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

233, 229, 227 S. Main St, view N

18



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSH DC

223, 221, 217 S. Main St., view N
demolished 2 days later



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

215, 213 S. Main St, view N



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

209, Reeders Memorial S. Main St., view N

21



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSH PO

121, 119, 115, 113 S. Main St., view NE

22



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

109, 107, 101⁶⁹ S. Main St., view NE



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

67, 65, 61/59, 57 S. Main St, view NE

24



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/64

MDSHPO

51, 49, 47 S. Main St, view NE

25



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

43 S. Main St., view SE

26



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

37, 35, 33/31 S Main St., view NE

27



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Walkway

10/04

MDSHPD

27 S. Main St., view SE

28



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

23 S. Main St., view NE

29



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

21, 19/17/15, 11/9 S. Main St., view NE

30



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

7/5, 1 S. Main St, view NE

31



WA-II-981

Barnsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

2/6, 8/10, 12/14 N. Main St., view NW

32



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

16/18, 20, 22, 24 N. Main St., view NW

33



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPD

32, 36/38 N. Main St, view NW

34



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

Carragehouse/barn behind 36/38 N. Main St., view NE
from Park Drive

35



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

40, 42, 44 N. Main St., view NW

34p



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

44 N. Main St., view NW

37



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

102, 104, 108 N. Main St., view NW

38



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

112, 114/116, 118, 120 N. Main St., view 112



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace
10/04

MDSHPO

200, 204, 206 N. Main St., view NW

40



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSH:PO

208, 210 N. Main St., view NW

41



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSH+PO

214 + railway depot N. Main St., view SW

42



WA=II- 981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

laundry + gas station N. Main St. at Stauffer Ave.
view NW

43



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

Railway right-of-way along west side of N. Main St.
view N from Stouffer Ave.

44



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPG

300, 302, 308 N. Main St., view NE

45



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co. MD
E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

view west of rear of 308, and 312 N. Main St,
near W

46



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

314, 316, 318 N. Main St., view NW

47



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

320, 322/324, 326 N. Main St., view NW

48



WA-~~II~~-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

330 N. Main St., view N.E.

49



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

332, 334 N Main St., view from

50



WA-IL-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1904

MOSHPO

400 N. Main St., view NW

51



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

404, 408 N. Main St., views N&S

52



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

Barn complex behind 404 N. Main St., view east
from alley.

53



DO NOT
ENTER

WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1904

MDSHIP0

412, 414 N. Main St, view NW

541



WA-IT-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

416, 418 N. Main St., view NW

55



WA II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

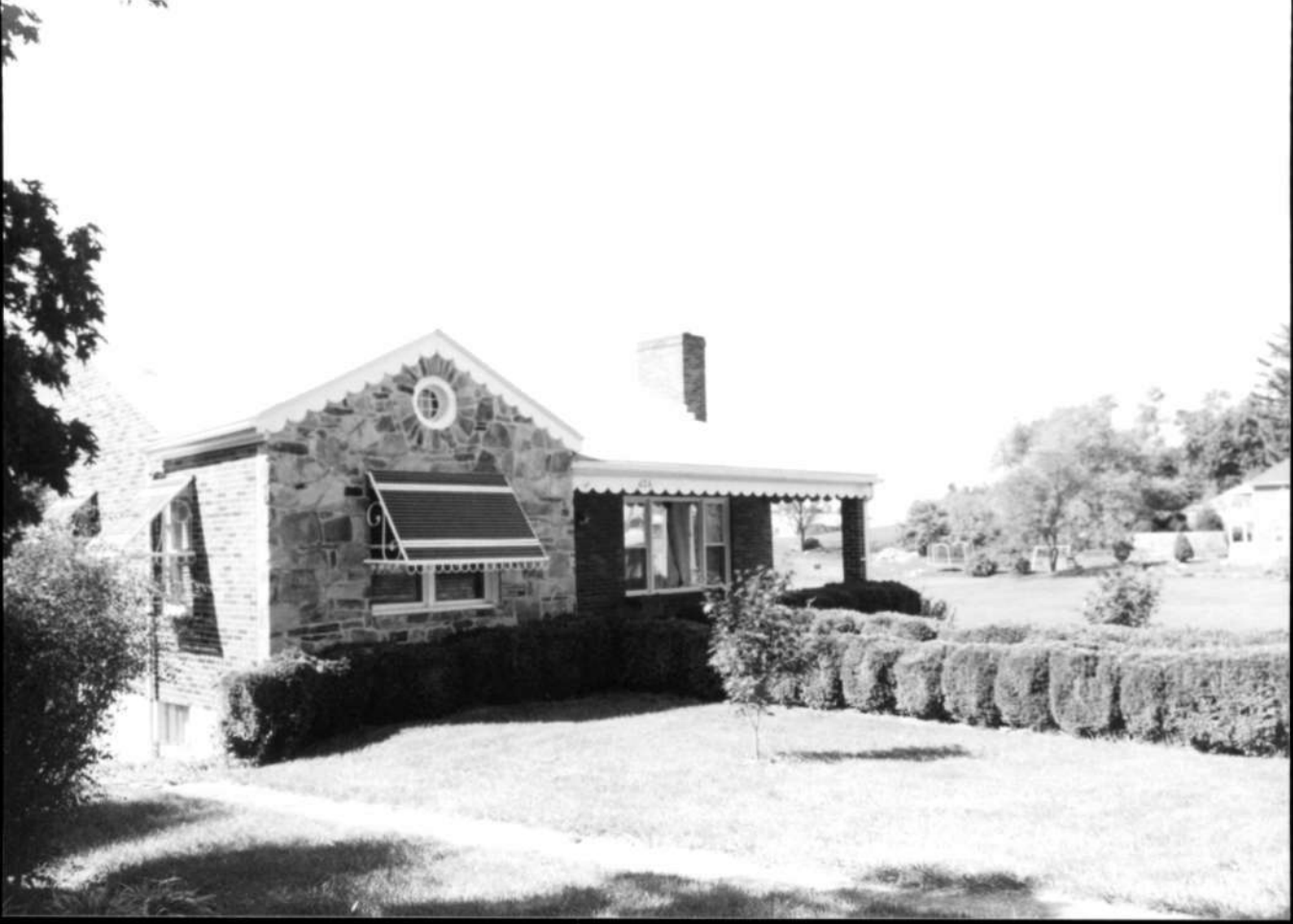
E. Wallace

16/04

MDSHPO

418, 420, 422 N. Main St., view NW

56



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

1904

MDSHPO

424 N. Main St., view NW

57



← Potomac St
St Paul St →

NO
TURN
ON RED

WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

1/3 N. Main St., view NE

58



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

7/9, 11, 13 N. Main St., view NE

59



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

Boonsboro Library, 21 (Town Hall) N. Main St., view NE

60



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSAPO

27, 29, 31 N. Main St., view NE

61



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD5HPO

39, 41 N. Main St., view NE

62



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD5HPO

101, 103/105, East Furniture N. Main St., view NE

63



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

Carriage house and workshop behind Best
Furniture Store, view NW from Center St

64



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

113, 115 N. Main St., view NE

65



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

119, 121 N. Main St., view NE

66



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

St. James Catholic Church, Hagerstown Trust Bank
N. Main St at Ford Ave, view NE

67



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

215, 221, 221, 229 N. Main St., view NE

68



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

19/04

MDSHPO

245/243, 241, 239 N Main St, view SE

69



WAII-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1964

MDSHPD

303, 305, 311 N Main St, view NE

70



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

315 N. Main St., view NE

71



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

319, 321, 323 N Main St, view NE

72



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

327, 331, 333, 337 N Main St., view NE

73



WA-TI-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

409 N. Main St., view NE

74



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

411 413 N. Main St., view NE

75



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

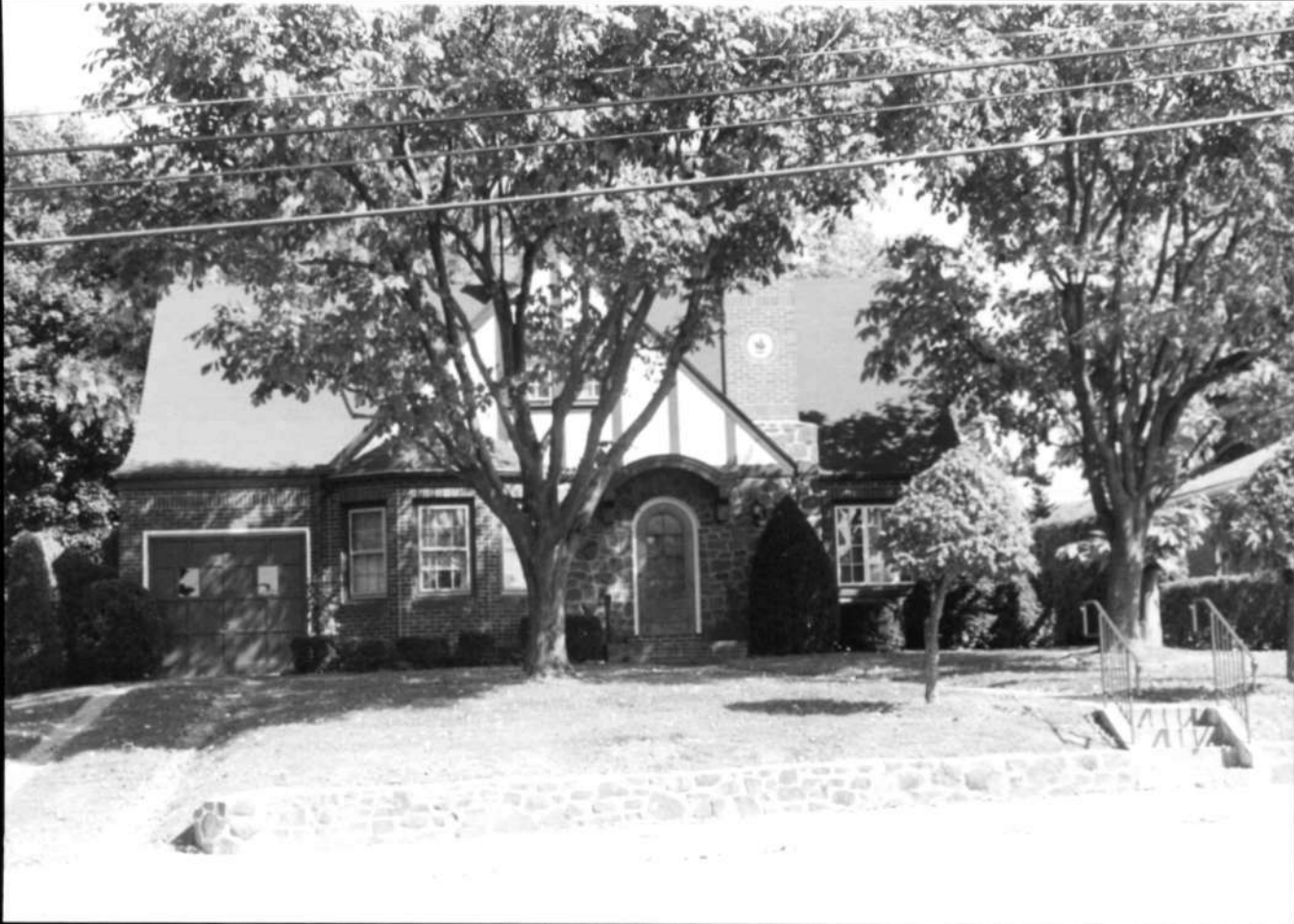
E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

417, 419, 421 N. Main St., view NE

76



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MO SHPO

421 N. Main St., view east

77



WAT-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/64

MDSHPO

423, 425, 427 N. Main St., view NE

78



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic Survey

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MD SHPC

Post Office, and Video/Ice Cream shop Potomac St,
view NE

79



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

15, 19, 23 Potomac St, view NE

80



WA-IP-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

27 Potomac St, Trinity German Reformed Church,
view NE

81



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

Trinity Reformed Church and cemetery, view SE

82



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

31,101 Potomac St., view NE

83



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

105, 107 Potomac St., View NE

84



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

111, 115, 117 Potomac St., view NE

85



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

119, 123 Potomac St, view NE

86



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

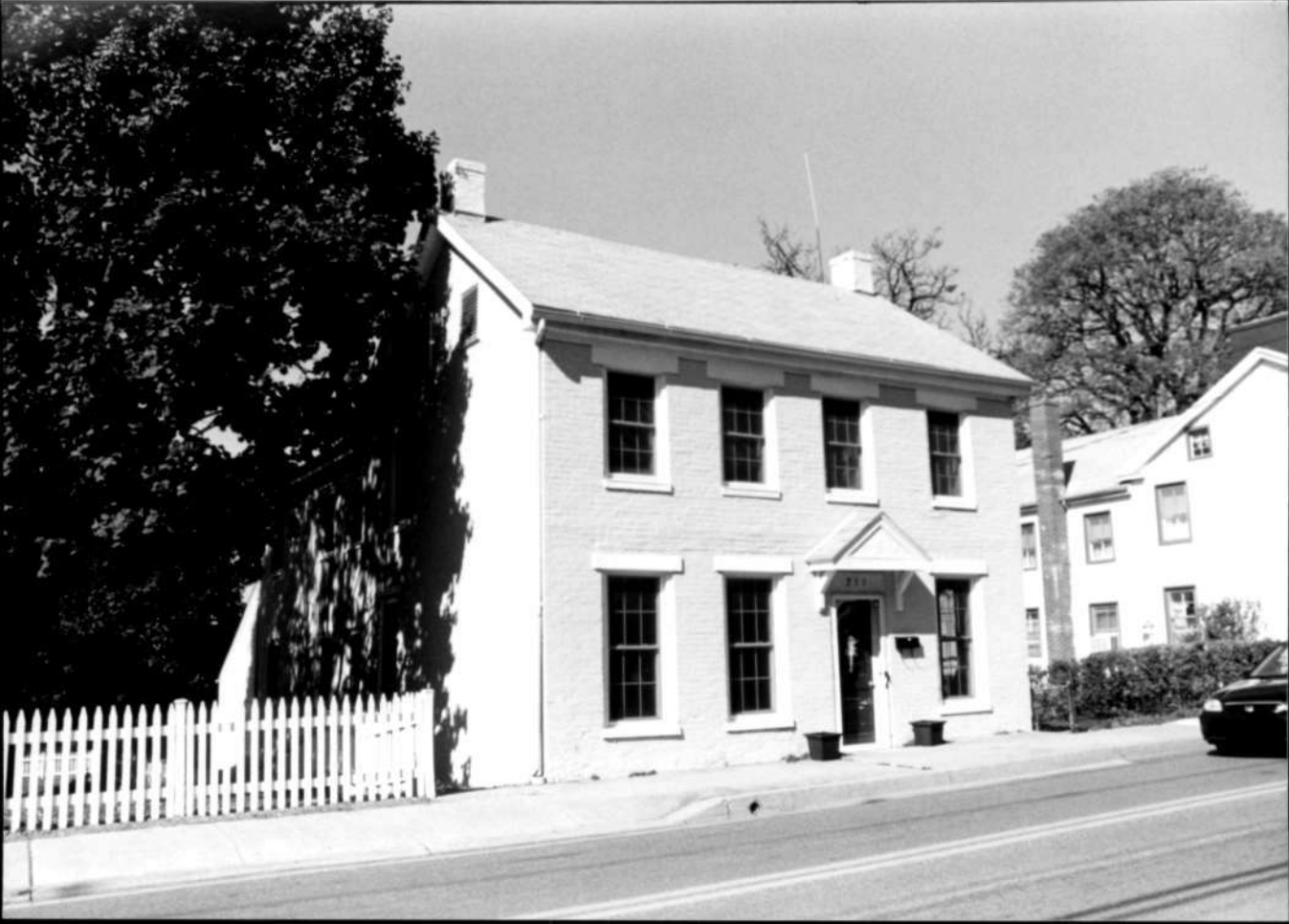
E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

203, 207 Potomac St., view NE

87



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

211 Potomac St., view NE

88



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington County

E. Wallace

10/01

MOSHPO

217, 221 Potomac St., view NE

89



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington (5) MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MIDST (P)

221, 225 Potomac St., view NE

90



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

view east of outbuildings along alley behind
the north side of Potomac St.

91



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHIPD

view NE of west edge of Boonsboro from
Rt. 34 (Potomac St.)

92



WA-TT-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSEHO

20, 18, 16/14 Potomac St, view SE

93



WA-II-981

Boonshoro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

30, 28, 24 Potomac St, view SE

94



WA-TE-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

34, 36 Potomac St, view SE

95



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDGHPD

100, 102, 106 Potomac St., view SE

96



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MOSHPO

110, 112, 114 Federal St., view SE



WA-TT-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

118, 120, 122, 124, 200. Potomac St, view SE

98



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

Outbuildings in rear yard of 212 Potomac St., view
NE from alley

99



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

206, 212 Potomac St., view SE

100



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace
10/04

MDSHPD

220, 224 Potomac St., view SE

101



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

former Boonsboro Public School No. 7, view SE

102



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOEHPO

236, 238 Potomac St., Vienna SC

103



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

Outbuildings along alley behind 1st block of south-
side of Potomac St., view NE

104



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD3HPO

view north on side alley toward Trinity Reformed
Church on Potosiac St.

105



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

3 St Paul St., view NE

106



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHRO

5, 9 St. Paul St., view NE

107



WA-II-981

Booneboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

1961

MDSHPD

6+12 St. Paul St., view SE

108



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

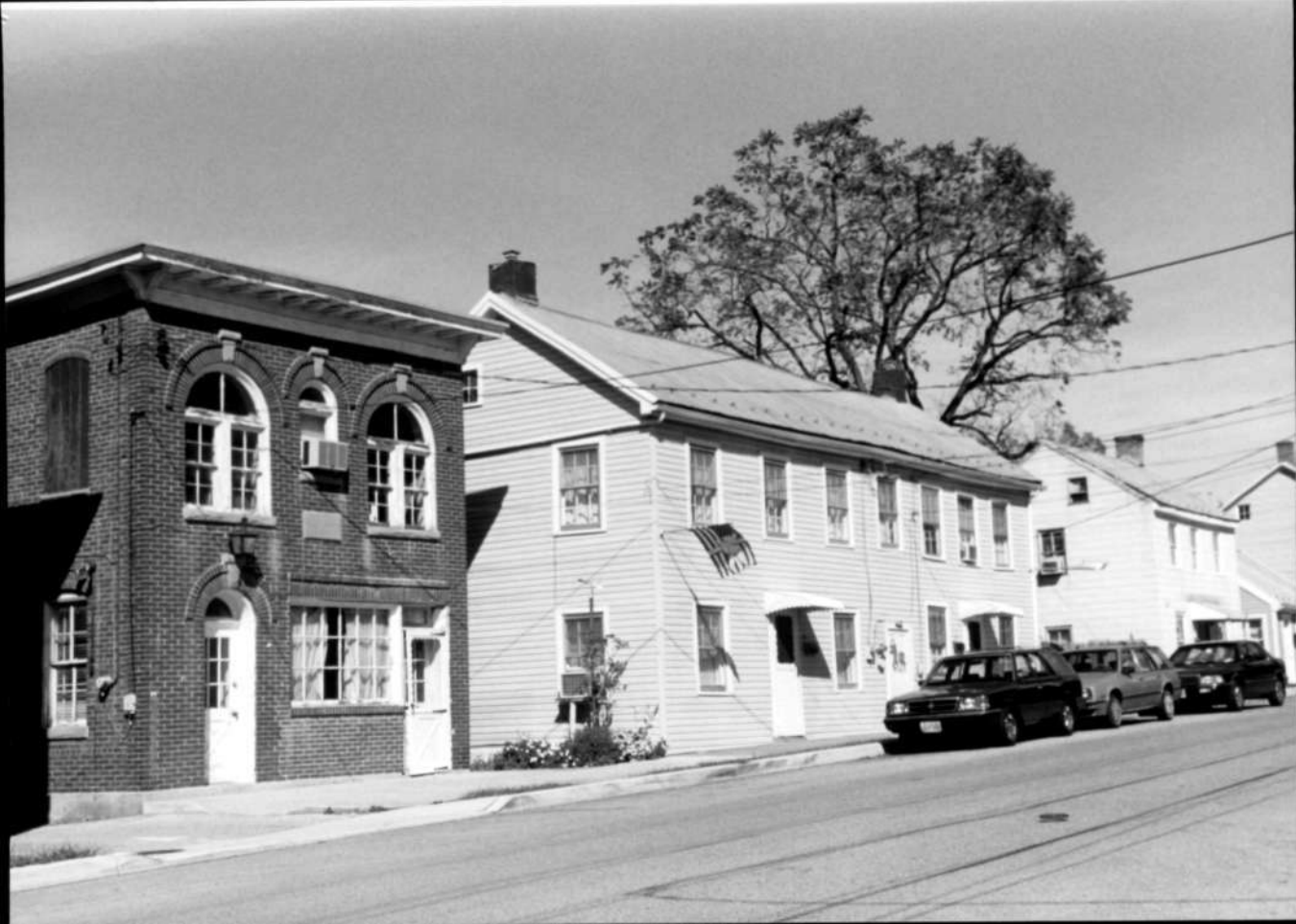
E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

Disciples of Christ Church, St. Paul St., view SE

109



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

1904

MOSHPO

11/13, 15/17, 21 St. Paul St, W. 1st NE

110



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

14/04

MDSHPD

14, 16, 18 St. Paul St., view SE

111



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

23, 27 St. Paul St., view NE

112



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHIP0

22, 26 St. Paul St., view SE

113



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

31, 35, 37 St. Paul St, vint NE

114



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHAPO

30, 34, 36 St. Paul St., view SE

115



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSH PO

41 St. Paul St., view NW

116



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSH:PG

40 St. Paul St. (Weldon), view east

117



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOBHPD

42, 40 St. Paul St, view SE

118



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

50 St. Paul St, view NE

119



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

56, 60 St. Paul St., view N

120



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co, MD
E. Wallace

10/04

MO5HPO

101, 105 St. Paul St, view S/W

121



WA-TT-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

100, 102, 104, 106, 108 St. Paul St., viar NE

122



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

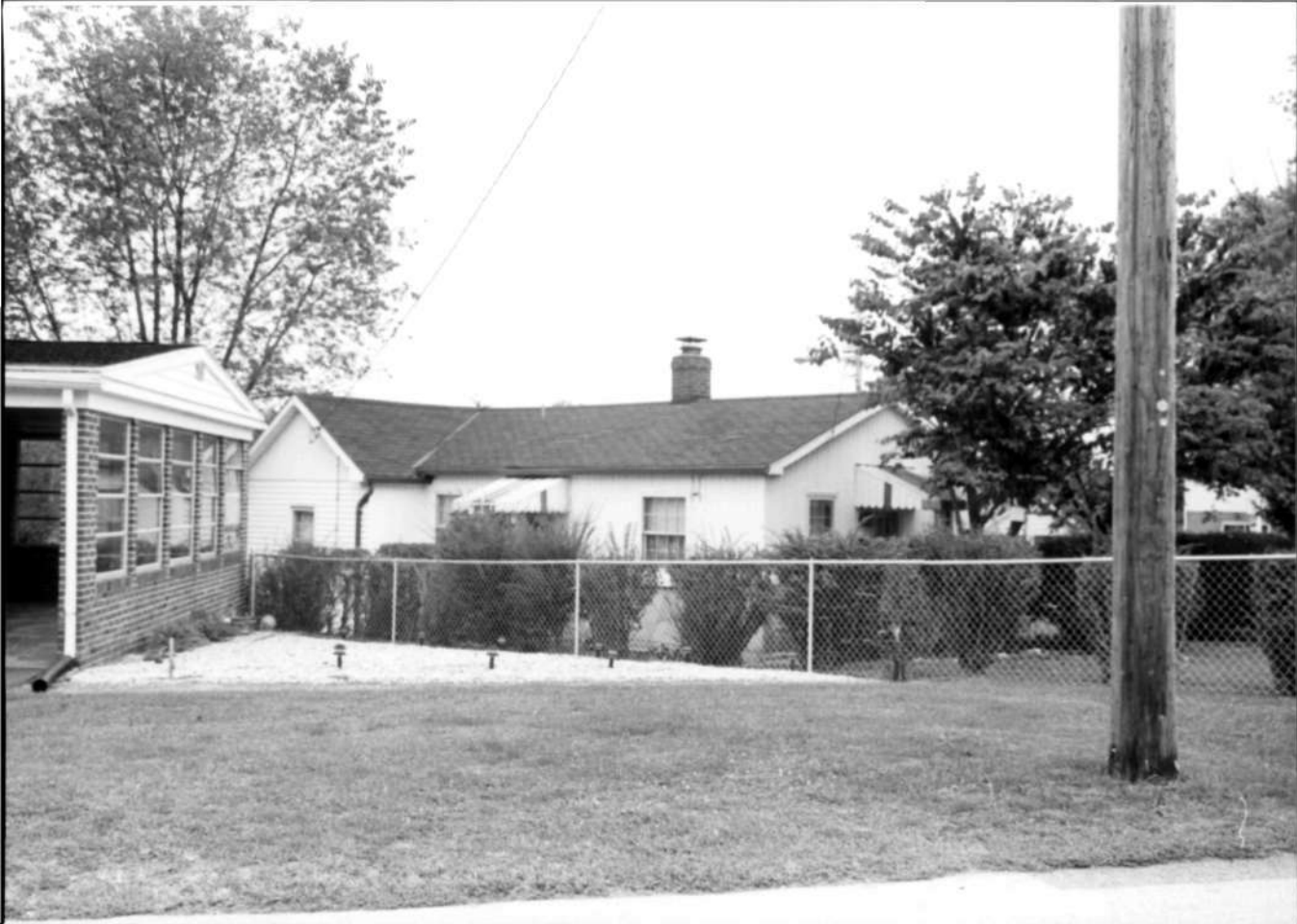
E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

109, 107 St. Paul St, view SW

123



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

111 St. Paul St., v. 2nd St

124



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01 -

MOSHPO

8, 12, 16 High St., view east

125



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. Md

E. Wallace

1961

MDSH PO

20, 22 High St., view NE

126



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington (C. Md)

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

21, 31 High St., v. 1, 1 S. 1

127



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHIP0

28 High St., view NE

128



WA-II-981

Barnsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPD

36 High St., views NE

129



WA-II-981

Boonsburg Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

100 High St, view NE

130



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1904

MD SHPO

4 Lakin Ave., view SE

131



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

101, 103/105, 107, 109 Lakin Ave, view N/E

132



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

102, 104, 108 Lakin Ave, vices SE

133



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

109/III, 113 Lakin Ave, view NE

134



WA-II-981

Booneboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPD

110, 112 Lakin Ave, view SE

135



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSH PO

113, 117 Larkin Ave, W. 1st St NE

136



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHIPD

114, 120, 122 Labor Ave. viaduct SE

137



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

119, 121 Lakin Ave, view NE

138



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHRC

124, 126, 128 Latham Ave, view SE

139



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPD

125, 127 Lakin Ave, views NE

140



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPD

130, 132 Lakin Ave., view SE

141



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHIP

131 Larkin Ave, view NE

142



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

19/04

MDSHPD

133, 135 Lawn Ave. near NE

143



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

134, 136, 138 Loken Ave., view SE

144



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

139, 141, 143 Larkin Ave, view NE

145



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

Lakin Ave Church NW NE

146



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPD

214 Center St , view north

147



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

Garage complex, Center St., view NW

148



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

View SE from Veterans Ave. toward west side of
S. Main St. and Trinity Lutheran Church

149



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

1,3 Young Ave, view NW

150



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

2,4 Young Ave, v. 100 SE

151



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

5, 7 Young Ave., near Md

152



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

8 Young Ave, view SE

153



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

9, 11 Young Ave, view NW.

154



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

10, 12, 14 Young Ave. views SE

155



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

13, 15 Young Ave, view NW

156



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

17, 19 Young Ave., view NW

157



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1964

MDSHPD

18, 20, 22 Young Ave, view SE

158



WA-II-981

Bountboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

21, 23 Young Ave., view NW

159



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

24, 26, 28 Young Ave., view SE

160



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

25, 27 Young Ave., View 1100

161

McKELDIN DR.



WA-II-981

Booneboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD54PO

15, 13 McKeldin Dr., view NE

162



WA-II-981

Booneboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

1904

MD5HPO

11, 7, 5 McKeldin Dr., view NE

163



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District
Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

14, 12, 10 McKeldin Dr., view SE

164



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

8, 6, 4 McKeldin Dr., view SE

165



WA-IT-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

108 Park Lane, view SW

166



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

102 Park Lane, New NW

167



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

10, 8, 6, 4 Park View, view SE

168



WA-II-981

Booneboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/01

MDSHPO

6,4 Park Dr, view SE

169



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD5HPO

7 Park Dr., view NE

170



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

10 Park Dr. and 1012 Boon Place, view NE

171



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

Shafer Memorial Park, view NE from SW corner

172



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MD SHPO

Shafer Memorial Park, view east

173



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPD

Boonsboro Cemetery, view SW

174



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

Boonsboro Cemetery interior view NW

175



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

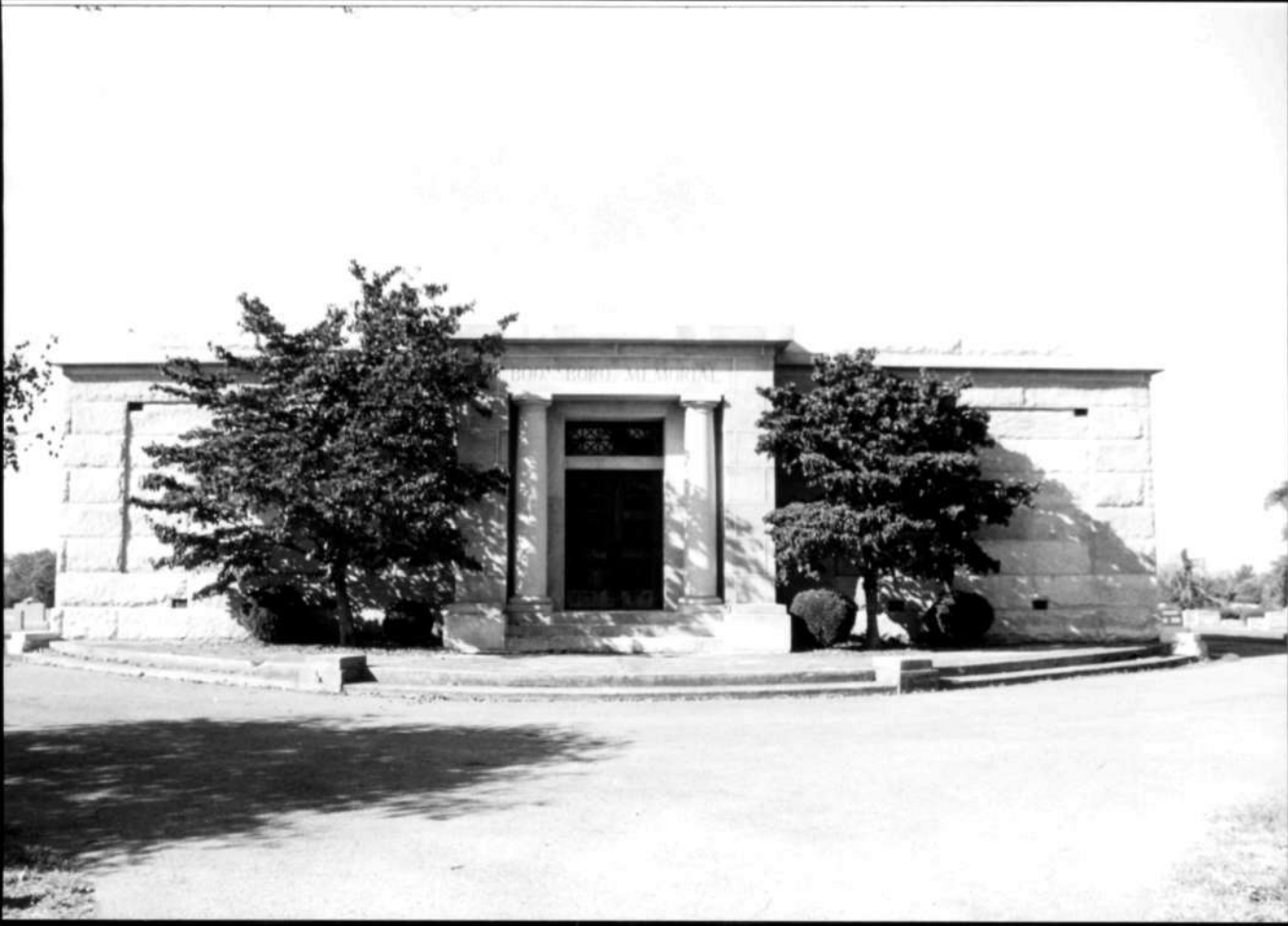
E. Wallace

10/04

MDSHPO

View east from Boonsboro Cemetery toward
S. Main St. (Lutheran Church) and Short Hill

176



WA-II-981

Boonsboro Historic District

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

10/04

MOSHPO

Boonsboro Mausoleum, view W

177

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: Town of Boonsboro Inventory Number: WA-II-981

Address: Boonsboro, Maryland

Owner: Multiple

Tax Parcel Number: multiple Tax Map Number:

Project: Boonsboro Streetscape - WA960A21 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration

Site visit by: John Milner Associates, Inc. Staff: no X yes

Name Kerri Culhane and Rachel Mancini Date: June 1999

Eligibility recommended yes Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: X A B X C X D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Is property located within a historic district? no X yes Name of district: Town of Boonsboro

Is district listed? X no yes

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Boonsboro Streetscape, Alternate US 40: MD 68 to East of Mousetown Road, Washington County, Maryland, SHA Report 215 (JMA 1999) and Final Report: Architectural and Cultural Survey of Boonsboro and Clear Spring, MD (Mueller 1992).

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION

Boonsboro's development occurred logically and regularly, and is easily discerned from the present streetscape. The first commercial buildings were primarily concentrated around the town square, and residential buildings radiated outward along Main Street and down the Boonsboro Pike (MD 34). The north and south edges of town saw a building boom in the early twentieth century, as evidenced by the rows of foursquares along North Main Street. Beyond the 1910s and 1920s development is a cohesive stretch of 1940s and 1950s-era ranch houses which extend north almost to MD 68. Extant buildings along Boonsboro's Main Street date from the earliest years of the area's settlement to the post-World War II era and to the present.

The earliest log houses can still be found along Main Street, though most have been altered or disguised with modern sheathing. 14-16 South Main Street dates to 1802 (WA-II-856). Nos. 40 and 42 North Main (WA-II-843) are both log buildings; no. 40 is brick clad and 42 is sided in weatherboard. The two early-nineteenth-century houses are connected by an enclosed breezeway. The historic town spring is located in the basement of no. 42. Other log houses include the Bowman House, ca. 1826-1840, a later example of the traditional type.

Stone, a prolific building material in the limestone-floored valley, is found throughout Boonsboro in the form of foundations and structural walls. Two early buildings in Boonsboro built with stone were the Eagle Hotel (1-5 North Main, WA-II-770), ca. 1796; and the Wyland House at 30-32 North Main Street (WA-II-845) (Ca. 1810). Both were built as large, two-story rubblework buildings. The Boone Store (44 North Main, WA-II-842) was built sometime in the late eighteenth century as a diminutive stone structure. It was later enlarged with brick walls.

Brick was not in widespread use in Washington County until after 1820. The first brick building believed to have been built in Boonsboro was the house of Dr. Ezra Slifer, ca. 1811 (2 South Main WA-II-853), later known as the U.S. Hotel. The imposing Federal building was followed by a number of Federal period brick buildings in the center of town. In 1821, the Stonebraker Building at 2-6 North Main (WA-II-852) was built as a major mercantile. Soon after the Stonebraker building was built, another, smaller Federal

building was built across the street, north of the Eagle Hotel. No. 9 North Main (WA-II-771) is a three-bay-wide side-gabled brick building set in a Flemish bond. It was built ca. 1828.

Due to Boonsboro's intensive development during the nineteenth century, the common building type found in Boonsboro is characterized as two-story, three-to-five-bay side gable brick structure, which typically incorporated two interior end chimneys. The houses were commonly enlarged with a gable ell or addition to rear. Mid-nineteenth century building boom lead to the erection of most if Boonsboro's extant residential buildings. The 1877 Atlas of Washington County indicates that most of these buildings were in place by that time. The mid- to late nineteenth century brought frame building into usage around Boonsboro. A few examples are scattered among the brick, stone, and log buildings along Main Street. These include: 119 North Main Street (WA-II-786), ca. 1897-1904; 33-35 South Main Street (WA-II-761), ca. 1860-70; 121 South Main Street (WA-II-745).

The turn of the century brought new, nationally popular building styles to Boonsboro. In addition to new construction, older buildings appear to have been updated with the addition of projecting polygonal bays, full-width or wrap-around porches, pressed patterned tin or steel roofing, and 2/2 or 1/1 sash windows. The Queen Anne and transitional late-Victorian hybrids began appearing on the northern and southern edges of town (309 South Main Street, WA-II-731; 404 North Main, WA-II-817; 408 North Main, WA-II-816). The American Foursquare, popularized during the first quarter of the twentieth century, is well represented in Boonsboro, with an array of examples along North Main Street and at the southern edge of town (314, 316, 318, 320, 322-24, 326 North Main Street, WA-II-827-WA-II-822; 140 and 144 South Main Street, WA-II-880-WA-II-881). The bungalow found favor in Boonsboro, with an impressive stone example situated at the top of the hill on the north end of town (518 North Main, WA-II-809). More modest examples were interspersed with the older buildings, including 118 South Main (WA-II-875), and 50 South Main (WA-II-866), both built ca. 1910-24.

During the 1920s and 1930s, development shifted to Lakin Avenue, the residential street cut through between 43 and 101 North Main in the early 1920s. A range of bungalows, foursquares, and Colonial and Tudor Revival styles line Lakin Avenue to its intersection with High Street. During the Late 1940s and 1950s, focus shifted back to North Main Street, where rows of ranch and mid-century bungalows were constructed.

Commercial architecture in Boonsboro spans the town's history. Early examples are less-easily distinguished from residential architecture, like the Stonebraker Building, the log building at 14-16 South Main and the Boone Store at 44 North Main. In the late-nineteenth century, earlier buildings were altered to incorporate show windows. The early show windows were small glazed bays, such as found on the former business at 29-31 South Main Street (WA-II-762). Later alterations include the insertion of large show windows of the Stonebraker Building (2-6 North Main), and 9 North Main. Twentieth century commercial buildings in are generally stylistically distinct from residential architecture. Examples in Boonsboro include the turn of the century commercial building at 29 North Main (WA-II-777), a two-story two-bay flat-roofed frame building with large plate glass show windows; and the Warrenfeltz Store (WA-II-830) at 214 North Main Street, a long, narrow, one-story brick and concrete-block, gable-roofed commercial building with a stepped parapet (1937). The Bast Furniture Building (109 North Main, WA-II-783) is the largest commercial building in town. Built ca. 1925-26, the three-story brick building originally housed the furniture company and mortuary. The furniture store is still in operation.

The historic institutional and religious architecture in Boonsboro is generally located along South Main Street, and dates from the mid-nineteenth century. The Odd Fellows Hall, a large two-story brick building on a stone foundation, was built in 1852 (27 South Main, WA-II-763). The tower located on the gable roof behind the parapet is known as the Town Clock. Mount Nebo United Methodist Church is a brick, gable-front building dating to 1867 (134 South Main, WA-II-878). The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church is also located on South Main (WA-II-867). The gable-roofed brick church has a large, engaged brick tower centered on the facade. The church was built in 1870.

Archaeological Potential

The archeological potential of the proposed Boonsboro Historic District as a whole is assessed as high. A sizable number of intact archeological features including well, privy, and cistern shafts; razed dwellings and outbuildings; trash pits; and midden deposits are expected to be present.

Verbal Boundary Description

The proposed historic district boundaries are illustrated in the attached boundary map. Based on historical research and fieldwork, the following verbal boundary description was defined. Starting at the north end of North Main Street at number 518, the boundary line runs along the rear lot line of properties along the west side of the road until the rear of 302, at which point the boundary extends west to encompass the Lakin Farm House at 5 Stouffer Avenue. Returning to the lot line behind properties on the west side of the road, the line would run south to a point at the northern edge of Shafer Park. The boundary would encompass Shafer park, running along the north side of Park Drive on the south end of the park until rejoining the rear lot line of properties along the west side of North Main.

The boundary then extends south along the lot line to the intersection of the rear lot lines fronting Potomac Street. The boundary is contiguous with rear lot lines along Potomac Street to 241 on the north and 236 on the south side of the street. Returning to the rear of lots on the west side of Main Street, the boundary is contiguous with Reeder's Alley to the town Cemetery. Encompassing the town cemetery, the line returns to the rear lot line of buildings along the west side of South Main Street until the Cronise Fruit Stand (310) at which point the boundary joins the road right-of way and extends south/southeast to the stone arch culvert over an unnamed tributary. Returning northwest along the road ROW, the boundary encompasses mile marker 60 then at 309 South Main, shifts northeast to join the rear lot lines of properties fronting the east side of South Main. The boundary is then contiguous with the rear lot lines to High Street, at which point the rear lot lines of properties fronting the north and east side of High Street are contiguous with the boundary to the intersection with St. Paul Street. At St. Paul, the boundary runs contiguous to the rear lot lines to 50 St. Paul Street. Encompassing 50 St. Paul Street, the boundary shifts west/south west to the northeast lot line of 136 Lakin Avenue and crosses Lakin, contiguous with the lot line between 133 and 135 Lakin Avenue. The boundary is contiguous to the rear lot lines of the north side of Lakin Avenue, then returning to North Main turns north and is contiguous with the rear lot lines of the east side of North Main to number 409, north of the intersection of MD 66 and Alt. US. 40. The boundary encompasses 409, then shifts to the east side of the road ROW and continues north to the top of the hill, where it joins its starting point at 518 North Main.

The boundaries include the concentration of Boonsboro's historic residential, commercial, educational, social and religious architecture, Shafer Park, the Old National Pike and related features, archaeological features, and the town cemetery.

Three resources within the potential district are listed in the National Register. The properties are: the Bowman House (WA-II-478[NRHP 1977]); and National Road mile markers 60 and 61 (WA-II-726 and WA-II-727 [NRHP 1975]). The U.S. Hotel (WA-II-853) was recommended as individually eligible for listing in the National Register as part of the 1992 survey (Mueller 1992).

SIGNIFICANCE

The town of Boonsboro is notable for its high degree of architectural integrity and for its association with the Baltimore-Frederick Pike and Boonsboro-Hagerstown Pike, later known as the Old National Pike. Civil War activity is yet another component of the town's rich history, as are the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s.

The town's history is relatively short in the scope of Western Maryland's settlement. Boonsboro was not officially founded until 1792, and it was not until 1831 that the town was incorporated. Settlers were living on the land prior to the town's founding and the town has grown steadily into the twentieth century. JMA recommends the period of significance for the proposed Boonsboro Historic District as ca. 1769 to World War II (1939). The Lakin Farm House (WA-II-975), the earliest extant structure in town, dates to 1769. Shafer Park (WA-II-976), built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and dedicated in 1939, is one of the latest contributing resources in the proposed district. The range of building dates (1769 to 1939) provides a visual history of the town's development from its initial settlement of stone and log frontier houses, to the building of nineteenth century commercial and residential architecture, to the regular construction of nationally-popular twentieth-century building types and styles. In addition to buildings, the Old National Pike (Alt. Rt. 40) and associated resources are also contributing to the district. Boonsboro Historic District is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D.

Prepared by: Kerri Culhane, John Milner Associates, Inc.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended ☒ A ☒ B ☒ C ☐ D

Eligibility not recommended ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Comments: Boundary accepted

[Signature]
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, NR program

12/1/99
Date

9/18/00
Date

**PRESERVATION VISION 2000; THE MARYLAND PLAN
STATEWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXTS****I. Geographic Region:**

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☒ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☒ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Historic Period Themes:

- ☒ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☒ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☒ Transportation

IV. Resource Type:Category: DistrictHistoric Environment: VillageHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC; COMMERCE/TRADE; RELIGION; EDUCATION; LANDSCAPE;
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE; RECREATION AND CULTURE; TRANSPORTATION; FUNERARY;
GOVERNMENT; SOCIALKnown Design Source: None

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. WA-II-981

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Town of Boonsboro

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Boonsboro _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state Maryland _____ county Washington

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name

street & number _____ telephone no.:

city, town _____ state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. _____ liber

street & number _____ folio

city, town _____ state

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Survey of Boonsboro

date October 1991 - August 1992 _____ federal _____ state _____ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville _____ state MD

7. Description

Survey No. WA-II-981

Condition

☐ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☐ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

see attached

8. Significance

Survey No. WA-II-981

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1796–

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

See attached

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. WA-II-981

See attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julianne Mueller

organization _____

date August 1992

street & number 2730 Ordway Street, N.W. #6

telephone 202-364-6594

city or town Washington, D.C.

state 20008

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The town of Boonsboro is located in Washington County eight miles southeast of Hagerstown (the county seat), midway between Hagerstown and Frederick. Boonsboro is in a valley at the foot of South Mountain which provides a visual landmark for the town. Today, Boonsboro is connected to neighboring communities by Alternate U.S. Highway 40 (the old National Road) and State Routes 34, 67, and 68. Routes 67 and 68 intersect with Alternate 40 just beyond the town limits. Alternate 40 (Main Street) is the principal artery through Boonsboro and it is the road along which the town developed during the 19th century. There are no railroad lines passing through the town. Boonsboro today is a mix of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. The area has witnessed a large growth spurt in recent decades which has led to the construction of large suburban tracts, mostly to the northwest and northeast of the original town limits. These tracts have slowly been annexed such that the legal size of Boonsboro has been constantly increasing. The growth has led to the demolition of some of Boonsboro's buildings along North Main Street to make room for large churches, banks, and franchise businesses with parking areas. The landscape surrounding the town remains rural in nature. There are still sections of the Boonsboro, where the open views out of the town have remained essentially unchanged during this century.

The original town plan was composed of a principal thoroughfare (Main Street) that was intersected by one secondary road (then called Church Street, now called Potomac Street to the west and St. Paul Street to the east). Today, however, due to growth that began soon after World War I, additional streets have been added to the grid. Lakin Street runs into North Main Street one block north of St. Paul Street. Ford Avenue and Orchard Drive, the next blocks north of Lakin, are recent additions to the map. Stouffer Avenue towards the north end of town was laid in the late 1950s on the site of a driveway that leads to the oldest house in Boonsboro. Streets have been established parallel to Potomac Street to either side of it. And an alley east of North Main Street, running behind the property lines, has been widened and named Center Street.

Main, Potomac, and St. Paul Streets are part of the original 1811 plan of the town on which approximately forty-four 82.5' x 264' lots were laid out and sold. Although many of these lots have remained intact, some have been subdivided into two or more lots. Lots on the newer streets are significantly wider allowing for changing tastes in residential development.

The majority of buildings in the center of Boonsboro are attached to one another on at least one elevation and are set at the public-right-of-way creating a cohesive chain along the streetscape. As one moves towards the edges of town, in any direction, the houses tend to be placed farther apart and are sometimes set back from the street. The effect is such that as one enters the town, there is a clear understanding of where the center of the town is--the

buildings become more and more tight-knit, as well as older.

Boonsboro has examples of building styles dating from the mid to late 18th century (before the town was established) through the present day. Although there are a number of high style structures dating generally to the 20th century, the majority of the buildings are vernacular building of no specific architectural style. Because much of the town appears to have been constructed during the mid to late 19th century, it has a cohesive, but not varied architectural nature. There are several architecturally intrusive, non-contributing structures along the historic main streets, however there are not enough to significantly detract from the historic character of the town.

According to historic maps of the town, much of the development of Boonsboro along its historic arteries had occurred by 1877. Of the 295 historic buildings which received survey numbers during the study of Boonsboro, 141 were determined to have been constructed prior to 1877 (48%).

A comparison of the 1877 map of Boonsboro with the 1897 Sanborn map of the town indicates that little additional development occurred between those years. Only three buildings were positively identified as having been built during this period. Between 1897 and 1904 only four were positively identified. A major change occurred following World War I during the late 1910s and early 1920s, according to the 1924 Sanborn. During that time, Lakin Street was opened and suburban-type development began there. In addition, a series of American Four-Square residential structures were constructed along the west side of North and South Main Street at either end of Boonsboro. Between 1910 and 1930, 43 buildings were constructed (15%).

There are very few places in the town where buildings have been demolished and not replaced with other structures. Most of the demolition has occurred along North Main Street, north of Lakin Street, where a bank, a church, and a gas station have been constructed and demolition has taken place along the east side of the street to accommodate the opening of perpendicular streets (Lakin, Ford, and Orchard). The west side of this portion of the street was never developed with residential structures, but held a series of small industrial structures from canneries to ice houses to electric plants. These have all been replaced with newer shed warehouses. Because of the lack of major demolition other parts of the town, it is possible to view the entire spectrum of Boonsboro's architectural past.

According to histories of Boonsboro, there were already five houses in the area that was to become the town in 1796, including 44 North Main (WA-II-842). Another was located just beyond the town limits. The Lakin Farmhouse (WA-II-975) is a large stone and log building that is believed to have been constructed in 1769, making it the oldest extant structure in Boonsboro. It is an excellent example of the type of stone construction for which Washington County is so

well known. By 1811, when the town was platted and a year after the National Road was opened as far as Boonsboro, there were 29 buildings.¹¹ Some of these were occupied by stores and others served as hotels, indicating that the town had a thriving economy. Several buildings have been dated to this early period in Boonsboro's history. They include: 2 South Main (1811, WA-II-853), 14-16 South Main (1802, WA-II-856-857), 141 South Main (1809, WA-II-744), and 30-32 North Main (1810, WA-II-845).

There are several houses in Boonsboro that have architectural detailing that could date them to this period, however, none have been researched to determine whether, in fact, they were standing in the 1820s. The details include flemish bond coursing and Federal and Greek Revival entrances. In most cases, the doors in these entrances have been replaced, but the sidelight and/or transoms are intact. Examples include 2-6 North Main (1821, WA-II-852), 9 North Main (WA-II-771), 119 Potomac Street (WA-II-935), 24 South Main (WA-II-959), 26 South Main (WA-II-960), 15 Potomac (WA-II-936), the house between 107 and 115 Potomac (WA-II-927), and 42 St. Paul (WA-II-949). Due to the sometimes conservative architectural tastes in rural areas, it is possible that some of these structures may date to times generally considered late in the popularity of the Federal or Greek Revival style, and might, therefore, post-date the 1820s.

Among the most high style structures in Boonsboro is 27 Potomac Street, the former parsonage for Trinity Evangelical Reformed Church (WA-II-933). Built in the Greek Revival style, it stands out among the 19th-century vernacular structures in the town.

In general, houses erected during the early to mid 19th century in Boonsboro set the architectural trend for future development. Two- to two-and-a-half stories in height and three to five bays wide with side-gable roofs, they are of wood, brick, or stone construction on stone foundations and are set at the public-right-of-way. Most are of a simple, modest design. The vast majority have no ornamental features.

Several buildings have been dated to the period immediately preceding the Civil War. They include 323 North Main (the 1852 Bowman House, WA-II-478, listed on the National Register), 27 South Main (1852, WA-II-763), and 24 South Main (1852, WA-II-859). The First Christian Church on St. Paul Street was actually built in 1860 (WA-II-940).

The post Civil War period saw the construction and reconstruction of many buildings in Boonsboro. The town's churches had been used as hospitals following the battles of Antietam and South Mountain during 1862 and sustained damaged. Several were rebuilt during the years that immediately followed the war, generally on the lots

¹¹ T.J.C. Williams. A History of Washington County, Maryland. Hagerstown: Runk and Titsowrth, 1906, pg. 26.

where their earlier church had stood. Mt. Nebo United Methodist Church (134 South Main, WA-II-878) was rebuilt in 1867 and Reformed Church on Potomac Street (WA-II-932) was rebuilt two years later in 1870.

It is interesting to note that despite the fact that there are many commercial establishments near the center of town and that the Italianate style was extremely popular during the 19th century for such structures, the style is surprisingly absent in Boonsboro. One modest exception is 10-12 South Main Street (WA-II-855).

The French Second Empire style is represented by one building: 1-5 North Main Street (WA-II-770) at the northeast corner of Main and St. Paul Streets. This building was constructed in the early 19th century, but underwent several remodelings over the years. During one, probably during the last quarter of the 19th century, it received its characteristic mansard roof.

A style which found great popularity in Boonsboro during the last quarter of the 19th century and into the very beginning of the 20th century was the Queen Anne style. Although often lacking in the amount and type of ornamentation often associated with the style, they do have features that are typical to it, such as bay windows, cross-gable roofs, wrap-around porches, stained glass windows, and unusually shaped windows. At least 15 buildings can be attributed to this style in the town. They include 50 St. Paul (WA-II-950), 36 High Street (WA-II-961), 103-105 Lakin (WA-II-973), 312 North Main (WA-II-826), 15 and 19 Potomac (WA-II-936, and WA-II-935, respectively), 121 South Main (WA-II-745), 65 South Main (WA-II-753), 29-31 South Main (WA-II-762), 31-33 North Main (WA-II-778), 119 North Main (WA-II-786), 303 North Main (WA-II-796), 236 Potomac (WA-II-916), and the house between 20 and 28 Potomac (WA-II-895).

There are also several stylistically transitional structures between the Queen Anne and the American Four-Square, a style which was the prevalent building style in Boonsboro in the 1910s and early 1920s. Among these transitional buildings, which have a Four-Square general form, but to which have been added two-story towers, are 404 and 408 North Main (WA-II-817, and WA-II-816, respectively), 326 North Main (WA-II-822), the Parsonage on South Main Street between 66 and 104 (WA-II-868), 210 South Main Street (WA-II-886) and 22 South Main Street, a concrete block residence (WA-II-858).

Twentieth-century architectural styles are well represented in Boonsboro. Over 50 structures were identified during the survey of Boonsboro which date to this century, representing 17% of the survey. Among the styles found are the American Four-Square, the bungalow, and several revival styles including Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival.

There are 18 examples of the American Four-Square in the town. A few of these have been altered with the addition of manufactured siding and the replacement of original windows, but the majority

retain their original features. According to the Sanborn maps, they were constructed between 1910 and 1924. Among the 18 examples are 112 Lakin (WA-II-965), 334 North Main (WA-II-819), 314-324 North Main (WA-II-827 through WA-II-823), 35 Potomac (WA-II-931), 104 South Main (WA-II-869), 101 South Main (WA-II-751),¹² 310 South Main (WA-II-891), and 305 South Main (WA-II-732).

The Colonial Revival is most clearly represented in Boonsboro by two public buildings: The Boonsboro Municipal Building (1912, WA-II-959) which was constructed as a fire station, and the Boonsboro Public Library (1904-1910, WA-II-774) which was built as a bank.

Although not many bungalows were constructed in Boonsboro, there is a good sampling: 101 and 116 Lakin Street (WA-II-972 and WA-II-966, respectively), 330 North Main (WA-II-821), 50 South Main (WA-II-866) and 202 South Main (WA-II-884). An impressive example is sited high on a hill at the northern edge of the town. 518 North Main Street (WA-II-809) is constructed of stone and is set on a large landscaped lawn.

Most of the more eclectic revival structures are found on Lakin Street which was developed mainly during the 1920s through the 1940s and at the northern end of North Main Street, almost at the present town limits.

The principal mark that the 20th century made on the architectural character of many of Boonsboro's earlier houses is the addition of hipped- or flat-roof porches that extend the full length of the facades. Less obvious, but also of importance is the addition of manufactured siding (mostly vinyl or aluminum to look like clapboards) to many structures. In addition, many houses had their front doors replaced. The most popular door style, found on dozens of houses, is one with a glazed upper panel and two vertical wood panels in the lower half. This style is particularly prevalent on Potomac and St. Paul Streets.

There are several modern intrusions or buildings of no architectural merit due to the type of alterations which have been made to them within the town limits. However, the town remains, essentially, a cohesive district--especially south of Ford Avenue. Buildings which would not be considered contributing elements to an historic district along the principal arteries include: The Exxon Station, the Tastee Freez, the bank, and the Catholic Church on North Main Street; and the fire station on St. Paul Street. There are a few recently constructed houses along South Main and Potomac Streets which would also be excluded. The suburban subdivisions will need to be reassessed for their architectural significance after the passage of time.

¹² 101 and 102 South Main Street are an excellent example of a phenomena found in Boonsboro. There are several examples of houses that match each other in style or architectural embellishment directly across the street from one another.

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Boonsboro is a small rural town in eastern Washington County, Maryland. Platted in the 1790s, the community's development was directly influenced by the opening of the National Pike. By the beginning of the Civil War, Boonsboro was a thriving community and many of the buildings that are extant today had been constructed.

By the late 1870s much of the extant village had been erected and little new construction or development was to take place until the 1910s, when a construction boom that lasted twenty years began. During that time, the town extended to the north with the construction of numerous houses along Main Street and to the east with the opening of Lakin Avenue. This boom took Boonsboro architecturally into the 20th century and gave it a distinctly modern appearance that was unlike many other towns of similar size in the county.

Another spurt in the growth of the community began in the late 1950s and has continued to this day. Boonsboro is continually annexing additional lands and expanding the town limits. The lands, which have been developed principally as residential subdivisions, surround the town on the north and to a degree on the south near the cemetery. Despite all the new construction, the historic core of Boonsboro is essentially intact and retains its 19th- and early 20th-century architectural character. With a few notable exceptions, little of the original part of the town has been demolished. It is an excellent example of a community that illustrates a natural progression of architectural trends without the loss of its historic heritage. Because Washington County has a rich collection of historic communities, Boonsboro's significance is important not only unto itself, but as an important contributing member to the greater architectural and cultural character of rural villages in Washington County.

Brief History of Washington County

Three months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the first Maryland constitutional convention acted to divide one of its most populous counties into three counties. Reflecting large growths in population due to the western movement of immigrants and the political expediency for greater representation in the newly formed Maryland government, Frederick County was divided into Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery counties. Named in honor of George Washington who had just been named Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, Washington County was the first place to be named in his honor.¹ At the time, the newly formed county encompassed all of western Maryland, including what is today Allegany and Garrett Counties. Today, Washington County is bounded by the Pennsylvania state line on the north, the Potomac River on the south, the crest of South Mountain from Blue

¹ Kaminow, Marion J. Maryland A to Z, p. 313.

Ridge to Weverton on the east, and Sideling Hill Creek on the west.

The earliest historic settlement in the county began in earnest in the 1730s and 1740s and included Swiss, French, Scotch, and English immigrants. However, due to the presence of Indians who fought against the white encroachment, extensive permanent, European relocation to the area did not occur until after the colonial government built forts to protect and encourage settlement. By the mid-18th century, a few communities, such as Hagerstown, were well established in what is today the eastern portions of the county. They were close to previously settled communities and illustrate the gradual westward population movement.

Washington County began to grow quickly toward the end of the 18th century as the first wave of immigrants was followed by a second wave comprised mainly of Germans and Irish. By 1789, only 13 years after it had been formed, Washington County itself was divided into two, creating Allegany at Washington County's current western border. The county's 1790 population of 15,800 increased to 18,659 by 1800, with over 10% of the population held in slavery. Despite the increase in the number of people in Washington County, much of the land remained in large, uncultivated tracts, as the majority of the population was centered in towns.

The towns seem to have been settled in a combination of ways. Some of the extant towns appear to have evolved over time along a road in a linear fashion (for example, Keedysville), while others were consciously laid out according to a designed plan (Sharpsburg). Others, such as Boonsboro, were planned as a direct result of new national transportation corridors such as the C&O Canal or the National Road.

Although much of Washington County was not farmed at the beginning of the 19th century, the land that was under cultivation proved to be very fertile and rich. At a time when Maryland's soil in other portions of the state had been depleted of its nutrients due to intensive tobacco farming, Washington County produced significant quantities of grain and livestock that did not ravage the land. This can be credited in part to the German and Irish settlers who did not plant tobacco, but, rather, farmed old world crops with which they were more familiar. A second reason for the lack of tobacco farming in the region during the 18th century was the difficulty in moving the harvested tobacco from farmsites so far inland to ports.

With the growth in Washington County's population and the subsequent growth in transportation networks within the state that reached westward, there was increased importance placed on farm markets and the ability of the farming community to support rapidly growing urban centers. The development of three transportation systems, in particular, influenced this growth. In 1821, a road that connected eastern Maryland with the National Road that began in Cumberland was completed. This provided a road network that stretched from Baltimore westward beyond the Ohio River. Three

years later, in 1824, both the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were opened through Maryland, thus connecting Washington County directly with the ports of Georgetown and Baltimore. Some grains grown in the county were sent by rail to towns to be milled and on to ports for shipping. Other grains, such as corn was generally milled locally and distilled into whiskey before being transported to Georgetown. Coal mined in the western reaches of Maryland was sent by barge and rail to the Nation's Capital.

The development of the transportation networks proved to be a double-edged sword. While the networks provided a means of supplying ever-growing urban area with produce, it also brought with it a rapid settlement of the Midwest. By the last half of the 19th century, wheat from farther west began to flood markets on the east coast, sending farm prices in Washington County plummeting. In an effort to remain economically viable, area farmers began to plant orchards and fruit crops. This proved to be successful and has remained an important aspect of Washington County's economy to this day.

It is within this setting that the town of Boonsboro was established and thrived.

The Founding and Early History of Boonsboro

The Boonsboro town site was originally part of two tracts of land, Beall's Chance and Fellowship, that were acquired by William and George Boone during the 18th century. The brothers were part of the Berks County, Pennsylvania Boone family and were related through their paternal grandfather to Daniel Boone.

Although Beall's Chance and Fellowship were purchased by the two brothers together, only William Boone actually migrated to the area. Boone is believed to have settled on the 100-acre Beall's Chance as early as the 1770s and it was not until 1791 that he bought Fellowship, a 140-acre tract that bordered his farm and the Fredericktown-Hagerstown road. With his brother, George, he laid out a town of 44 half-acre (82.5' x 264') lots which equally lined the road and began to sell plots to settlers and speculators. The center of town was placed at the intersection of the Fredericktown-Hagerstown Road with a road that veered toward Sharpsburg. William Boone must have known that the placement of Boonsboro along these roads was a savvy business move. The location of the town was set essentially one stage ride from Hagerstown and a little over one stage ride from Frederick. The first lot was sold in November 1792, which is considered, today, to be the official founding date of the town.

Although the first published map of the town indicates that it was named Margaretsville, perhaps in honor of George Boone's wife, the town is noted, even in the earliest deeds, as Boone's Berry or Boonsberry Town. By 1808, however, it was officially known as Boons Borough. The town first appears in the Maryland statutes in

1797 when it is noted as a point on a turnpike.²

By 1796, shortly after Boonsboro was platted, there were already a few buildings in what was to become a thriving town, including five houses.³ According to records left by Christian Dagenhart, an early settler in Boonsboro, the buildings were the Eagle Hotel (1-5 North Main Street, WA-II-770), the Boone family farmhouse, Jacob Craig's house, Mrs. Short's log cabin (on the current site of 2 South Main Street) which served as a store, and a house at the spring (44 North Main Street, WA-II-842). Deed research indicates that by 1797, just one year before William Boone's death and only six years after the town originally had been platted, at least 37 of the 44 original lots had been sold.

A postal route was established through the town by 1802 and, by 1805, mail coaches ran twice per week from Frederick through Middletown, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, and Greencastle on to Chambersburg. According to tax records, there were 24 houses in Boonsboro in 1803, including a few which are extant today. They include 14 South Main Street (WA-II-856), a log structure which served as a grocery store; 110 South Main Street (WA-II-871), from which Joseph Banner operated a tailor shop; 22 South Main (WA-II-858) which served as a schoolhouse in 1802;⁴ and a log house at 105 North Main Street (WA-II-782), which has since been enlarged and which was the boyhood home of William Hamilton who served as a U.S. Senator and later as Governor of Maryland (1880 and 1884).

Other extant buildings erected during the town's early history include 32 North Main Street (WA-II-845, circa 1810) and Rose Hill (141 South Main Street, WA-II-744) which was erected by Dr. Ezra Slifer in 1814, but has been extensively altered with massive additions since that time.

In 1812, Henry Nyman and Henry Betebenner purchased William Boone's estate, Beall's Chance⁵ and laid out the first addition to Boonsboro. (The 100-acre addition is now occupied by the public cemetery, Young Avenue, and Potomac Street.) This action might indicate that the town was growing rapidly and that there was a demand for additional building lots.

By the end of the second decade of the century, the town was so well established that, according to Scharf's history of Western Maryland, it advertised the need for a whitesmith, a silversmith, a gunsmith, a cabinet maker and a blue-dyer.

²Acts 1797, ch. 65, sec. 5.

³Walking Tour brochure of Boonsboro.

⁴Thomas, Susan K. "Roving Reporter Writes About History of North Main Street," Boonsboro News, November 18, 1954.

⁵Also spelled Beale's Chance.

The Mid-19th Century

By the 1820s, Boonsboro had grown into a town of some size, partially due to increased traffic along the National Pike which stretched from Baltimore to Boonsboro by 1810 and which had been macadamized between Hagerstown and Boonsboro in 1823, considerably easing travel and commerce. The 1820 census indicates that there were 395 whites, 7 free blacks, and 26 slaves living in the town.

Because it was at the confluence of several important roads and was well situated in a rich agricultural area, Boonsboro was an important trade center in Washington County. This prime location was essential in maintaining Boonsboro's prosperity in the coming decades when the establishment of the railroad through the county (and by-passing Boonsboro) lessened the importance of the National Pike as the principal transportation route to the west.

According to Scharf, Boonsboro's success as a business center is illustrated in the structure which was to become the U.S. Hotel in later years. The building, 2 South Main Street (WA-II-853) was constructed in circa 1821, and, by 1830, housed one of the most lucrative businesses in the state, with annual sales exceeding \$90,000 in merchandise. Other successful enterprises included several taverns and hotels whose business was dependent on the National Pike.

Of special importance to the town of Boonsboro is the erection of the first monument in honor of George Washington, which was dedicated on July 4, 1827 on the summit of South Mountain, just outside the town. The town's people constructed the now 34-foot high memorial of local granite.⁶

The population of Boonsboro almost doubled between 1820 and 1830, when the census indicates that there were 707 people residing in the town. One year later, in 1831, the town was incorporated and a burgess, assistant burgess, and five commissioners were elected the following year. Shortly thereafter, a justice of the peace was appointed as the first election judge and a tax collector and clerk were also appointed. With the incorporation of the town, ordinances were passed and public improvements, such as the laying of sidewalks and stepping stones at street crossings, were initiated. In 1835, all white males between 21 and 60 years of age were appointed members of the Boonsboro fire company which had been incorporated in 1828.⁷

By mid century, Boonsboro boasted a myriad of shops and was (or had

⁶The memorial fell into disrepair several times since its construction. Its most recent reconstruction was undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s.

⁷Historical Records Survey, Inventory of the County and Town Archives of Maryland, No. 21, Washington County.

been) home to numerous craftsmen and tradesmen, including potters, silversmiths, hat makers, tanners, gunsmiths, blacksmiths, tailors, merchants, druggists, cabinetmakers, carpenters, weavers, chairmakers, inn and tavern keepers, and grocers. The town also had several doctors and dentists. The town also had several newspapers, including the Boonsboro Odd Fellow which began publication in 1841 and continued to at least 1862. A second paper, The National Gazette, was founded in 1844, but folded one year later.

The Civil War Years

As with many of the small towns throughout Maryland, Boonsboro's loyalties during the Civil War were divided. Although most histories of the town favor the Union side, enough stories exist to indicate that there may have been significant numbers Confederate sympathizers in the town, as well. The town experienced several skirmishes between Confederate and Union troops during the 1862 Maryland Campaign. Mostly, however, the town was besieged by wounded soldiers following the Battle of Antietam and the smaller, earlier Battle of South Mountain. All available space was turned into hospital use, including the churches and many homes.

The war years in Boonsboro became the setting of David Belasco's 1895 play, Heart of Maryland, which was adapted as a motion picture circa 1915.

The Post Civil War Years and the End of the 19th Century

Although the town did not grow significantly during the second half of the 19th century (the population had only increased to 859 by 1880 and stabilized around 900 at the end of the century), the post Civil War years saw a number of civic improvements in Boonsboro. The first public high school building was erected in the early 1870s (WA-II-915) and continued to serve the town until the 1950s.

The 1897 Sanborn map of Boonsboro indicates that the town had poor water supply and fire fighting facilities. The fire department only owned one hand engine which was in such bad repair, it could not be used. Within two years, however, the water system was greatly improved with the installation, by the town, of a reservoir that was located about one-and-one-half miles outside of the town. It was fed by seven springs and, by 1904, included three miles of pipes.⁸

Based on historic maps, it is clear that the farming continued to be an important economic aspect in the town. Cultivated fields border the town all the way up to the public alleys which ran along the rear of the lots. The center of town remained an active commercial hub. The 1897 Sanborn map notes three hotels, a harness shop, a hardware store, a cobbler, a tailor, a jewelry store,

⁸1904 and 1910 Sanborn Maps.

grocers, general stores, a shoe manufacturer and shoe shop, a bicycle store, a dressmaker, an undertaker and furniture maker, several barbers and millinery shops, two confectioneries, four confectioneries, a combined cigar store and telegraph office, a tin shop, drug stores, and several dentists' and doctors' offices. The south part of town was principally residential in character. The north part was well developed along the east side of Main Street, but the west side remained vacant north of what is today Ford Avenue. There were some light industrial uses along the west side of the street, an area that traditionally had had such uses dating as early as the beginning of the century when a tannery was located where Shafer Park is today. (That tannery was still standing, though dilapidated, in 1897, but had been demolished by 1904.) The 1897 Sanborn shows a large sawmill, a planing mill, and a basket factory on the west side of North Main approximately opposite where Orchard Drive meets North Main Street today. A wagon maker and blacksmith were located near both the northern and southern edges of the town. The town had six churches.

The First Half of the 20th Century

The 1904 and 1910 Sanborn maps note that the population of the town remained at 900 people, that the roads were unpaved, and that the town continued to own its original water system. The fire fighting system, however, had not improved greatly since the end of the 19th century. The 25-man volunteer fire department was equipped with one hose cart, but did not own a hook and ladder or a steam or hand engine. Nor was there any official fire alarm system.

Most of the businesses that are noted on the 1897 Sanborn continue to be indicated on the 1904 map, with one significant change. The sawmill and basket factory complex had been replaced with the Hagerstown and Boonsboro Electric Railroad yard which included a lumber shed, freight house, coal shed and office. This railroad, which was actually a trolley line, provided easy and quick access to Hagerstown on a regular time schedule.

By 1910, the character of the central part of Boonsboro had begun to change. Two of the three hotels noted on earlier maps had closed--their buildings converted to dwellings, stores, and saloons. A bank had been erected, a movie house and library had opened in previously standing buildings, and a firehouse had been planned. The Hagerstown and Boonsboro Electric Railroad complex was converted into the Boonsboro Ice Company which produced ice on the premises. Still, the northern half of the west side of North Main Street remained undeveloped.

Oral histories of the town reveal that Boonsboro's inhabitants had little reason to leave the town. Most of their everyday needs could be met there. One could travel to Hagerstown and beyond to visit family, to go sightseeing, or to buy ready-made clothing, but such purchases were not the norm. Children attended the school on Potomac Street, but were often removed by their parents after the 6th or 8th grade so that they could assist with the family farm.

Often they were removed during the school year to help on a seasonal basis--or for certain hours during the day, for instance, to serve lunches in the family restaurant and to help make ends meet. There were not many employment opportunities for women in Boonsboro during the first part of the century. Many raised hens for extra eggs and sold them, as well as butter stamped with their own seal, to raise spending money. These products were either sold by local grocers or were purchased by dairies which sold them in larger town markets. Many families relied entirely on their own farms to raise all their food and much of the year was spent preparing for the winter months. The oral histories recount stories of planting, harvesting, canning, and the butchering season. Those who had enough land were able grow extra crops or raise extra livestock and were able to sell their products at markets or to middlemen who traveled to Boonsboro to purchase goods for distant markets.

Agriculture and its associated truck farming was the principal source of income in the Boonsboro area well into the 20th century. The region was particularly well known for its peaches, berries, and cantaloupes (Boonsboro's "Hearts of Gold") which were sent to markets throughout the east coast and into Pennsylvania and Ohio. Historic photographs of Boonsboro dating to the 1930s and 1940s show stacks of crates of raspberries awaiting pick-up for trucking to far-away markets. In addition, berries were taken to Keedysville where they were loaded onto trains. According to local oral histories, there were enough berries to fill a boxcar.⁹

During the 1910s and 1920s, based on the architectural character of parts of Boonsboro, the town underwent a significant spurt in growth. During those years, the town expanded to the north with the construction of a long row of American Four-Square residential structures along the west side of North Main Street. Several similar structures also were erected at the southern edge of town. A new street, Lakin, was cut between 1910 and 1924, but was not extensively developed immediately. Its principal period of development occurred between the late 1920s and the late 1940s.

According to the 1924 Sanborn map of Boonsboro, the town apparently sold its municipal water system because the map notes that water was supplied by the Boonsboro Water Company, a private corporation. The company had two reservoirs and five miles of water mains that serviced the town, whose daily consumption was 40,000 gallons. It is unclear whether the private company expanded the city's system or whether the city had made the improvements and sold them to the water company. The 1924 map further notes that the fire fighting equipment of the town had been improved and now included a water pumper, a booster tank, several types of hoses, and a fire alarm system that included a siren. The map also indicates that the

⁹Woodring, Frank. "Country Gentlemen, Boonsboro Soil Provides Haven for Truck Farmers," Maryland Cracker Barrel, June/July 1992, p. 4-5.

roads had been paved and the school on Potomac Street was significantly enlarged to meet the needs of the growing town.

According to oral histories, Boonsboro was not greatly affected by the Depression. Most of the residents of the town had farms and were able to maintain their incomes or, at least, were able to grow enough food to survive. One direct and lasting legacy of the Depression years was the construction of Shafer Park which remains the town's principal recreational center. Located just west of North Main Street on land that was partially donated and partially purchased, the park was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the Works Progress Administration during the late 1930s. The Corps maintained a camp between Keedysville and Boonsboro and was responsible for improvements to those towns, as well as to parks in the surrounding area. Shafer Park consists of several stone structures, regraded grounds that include a variety of playing fields, and a channeled creek that is crossed by several stone bridges.

By 1940, according to the Sanborn map of that year, the commercial character of center of Boonsboro had begun to change. Many of the buildings which are noted with commercial functions on earlier maps had been converted to residential use. Nonetheless, according to oral histories, the town remained essentially self-sufficient. There was no need to travel beyond the town limits for one's everyday needs. However, possibly because quick travel by car had become readily available and so much easier for the general population, people did go to Hagerstown on a regular basis to shop. This may, in part, explain the closing of some stores.

The Post World War II Years

Although the town remained viable after the Depression, through the Second World War and into the 1950s, Boonsboro's economic base slowly began to erode. Many of the crops on which the inhabitants relied died of disease and many of the businesses began to close their doors. The construction of Interstate 70 to the east of Boonsboro and the rerouting of north-south traffic which once traveled through the town also may have factored into the town's changing economic scene. Despite the changes, Boonsboro continued to grow. Neighboring farms were converted into suburban housing divisions, beginning with the laying of Stouffer Avenue and the erection of houses along it.

In the 1950s, Boonsboro began an extensive building campaign to modernize and enlarge its public schools. In 1958, the original public school building on Potomac Street at the west end of Boonsboro was abandoned. A new high school was designed by the Washington, D.C. firm of McLeod and Ferrara and built at the north end of town.¹⁰

¹⁰A list of building specifications for the new high school are located in the Western Maryland Room in Hagerstown.

Boonsboro Today

Although farming remains an economic force in the area, it is becoming increasingly scarce. Fewer and fewer people farm and more and more rural land is being converted to suburban home sites, especially in Boonsboro. The high cost of growing labor-intensive fruits, as well as a blight that destroyed the majority of the berry crops and diminished the remaining crops' ability to produce over a long period of years, are partially responsible for this change. The town is no longer commercially self-sufficient. For instance, there are no full service food stores in town and one must leave the town for other basic needs, as well.

Despite the change in the economic base of the town, the population has grown significantly since the 1920s. The current population of the town is around 2400, a number which represents approximately a 250% growth since the turn of the century and a 30% growth since 1980, alone. Today, the town serves partially as a commuter suburb for Hagerstown. Although the center of town still offers some basic services (banking, library, drugstore, hardware store) to the local community, it is slowly being converted to cater to tourists who come to Boonsboro to shop in its many antique stores or who pass through on their way to Sharpsburg.

Conclusion

The town of Boonsboro is placed within the Maryland Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan in the following manner:

Geographic Organization: Western Maryland
 Chronological/Development Periods: Agricultural-Industrial
 Transition through Industrial/Urban Dominance
 Historic Period Themes: Agriculture; Architecture, Landscape
 Architecture, and Community Planning; Economic; Religion; and
 Transportation

The town retains much of its architectural heritage and demonstrates the evolution of town planning in a rational and systematic manner. From the center of Boonsboro where attached, 19th-century buildings line the street at the public right-of-way to the cross streets which represent suburban aesthetics of the mid to late 20th century with mowed lawns and houses set carefully back from the street, Boonsboro has evolved so that these changes in planning philosophies co-exist and have not infringed upon one another. One has not been demolished so that the other can develop. The town's architecture allows one to view the entire spectrum of Boonsboro's history.

The boundaries of a potential historic district could be defined as follows: Beginning at 518 North Main Street as the northern boundary and progressing southward along either side of Main Street to the rear property lines of the buildings that line the street to Stouffer Avenue; west along Stouffer Avenue to include the Lakin Farmhouse; returning to North Main Street and continuing southward

along either side of the street to the rear property lines of the buildings that line the street to Lakin Avenue; eastward along Lakin Avenue to St. Paul Street and including the pre-World War II houses which line Lakin Avenue (those houses which have not reached 50 years of age will have to be evaluated at a later date to assess whether they contribute to a further defined historic district); southwest along St. Paul Street to Main Street and including the houses that line it; northward on North Main Street to Lakin Avenue and southward on South Main Street to 309 South Main, including the structures which line the road; westward along Potomac Street from the intersection of Main Street, along both sides of the street to the rear property lines of the structures which line it to 241 Potomac Street. Other streets to be included are High Street, Park Drive, and Park View. The public cemetery west of South Main and south of Young Avenue is also a contributing element to the historic district.

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Wyand, Jeffrey A. "The Hundreds of Washington County," Maryland Historical Society Magazine, Vol. 67, No. 3: Fall 1972, pp. 302-306.

MAPS

- 1808 Varle, Charles. A Map of Frederic and Washington Counties. F. Ross Myers Collection, MdHR G 1213-433.
- 1859 Taggart, Thomas. Map of Washington County Maryland. Indicates land ownership. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G3843.W3 1859.T3
- 1861 Washington County Maryland. "Compiled under the Direction of Lieut. Col. J.N. Macomb, Chf. Top. En. for the use of Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Commanding, Army of Potomac, 1861." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, G3843.w3 1861.MS
- 1877 Map of Boonsboro from the Washington County Atlas (provided by Washington County, uncited reference).
- 1897 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, September 1897." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
- 1904 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, August 1904." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division

- 1910 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, October 1910." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
- 1924 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, July 1924." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
- 1940 Sanborn Map Company. "Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland, March 1940." Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division
- 1989 Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, Map Division, Boonsboro, Maryland.

INTERVIEWS

- Baker, Robert D., 303 North Main Street, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992
- Bast, Doug, 113 North Main Street, Boonsboro, many occasions
- Funk, Merle, 36 St. Paul Street, Boonsboro
July 11, 1992
- Herr, John, 8 Ford Avenue, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992
- Jennings, Martha (deceased), 111 Maple Avenue, Boonsboro
June 21, 1992
- Summers, Robert, 59 South Main Street, Keedysville
July 11, 1992

MISCELLANEOUS

- Bast, Douglas, Personal Archives and Photographic Collection (mainly photographs of C.D. Young taken during the 1910s).
- Bast, "A History of Boonsboro, Maryland," unpublished manuscript, 1976.
- "Boonsborough Days Walking Tour" leaflet September 7 & 8, 1985 (annotated by Doug Bast).
- Boonsborough Bicentennial Committee. "Boonsboro, Maryland Bicentennial Calendar," 1991.

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 69 South Main Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1910-1924

69 South Main Street is building that has been completely enclosed in siding, obscuring all architectural detailing. In its present form, it is a non-contributing element to the historic character of the town.

According to historic maps of the town, there has always been a non-residential structure on this site. As early as 1877, the map shows a building that is slightly set back from the right-of-way. It is labeled "wg.sh." The 1897-1910 Sanborns show two business occupying the structure: a woodworking shop and a blacksmith. The road has been cut back to meet the edge of the building. A paint shop is located in a separate structure behind the main one. By 1924 a new structure, labeled as a "garage, capacity 15 cars, lighting: electricity, no heat, concrete block" is shown. It is numbered 250 Main Street. The same structure is shown on the 1940 Sanborn. Based on the size of the extant building, it is likely that the structure indicated on these maps is the one hidden under the current siding.

The building is within the Western Maryland Geographic Organization, the Development Period of Industrial/Urban Dominance, and falls within the Historic Period Themes of Economic; and Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 224 South Main Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1960s

224 South Main Street is a non-contributing brick ranch style house.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 214 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1970s-80s

This is a new, non-contributing residential structure.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 238 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: ?

238 Potomac Street is a north-facing, horizontally massed, one-and-a-half-story, log, freestanding, residential structure. The building, which is set slightly back from the public-right-of-way at the southwest corner of Potomac and Monument, rests on a concrete foundation. It has a side-gable, artificial roll roof with one, new exterior chimney. The entrance, which is located in the west bay, is obscured by a storm door. Fenestration is set in pairs and is double-hung, six-over-six sash.

The building is not indicated at this location on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro. It may be an entirely new structure, however, because of the way the building bows and bulges, it has the appearance of being old. Because it rests on a concrete foundation, the possibility exists that it was moved to this site. On the other hand, because so many of the building elements are new, the entire structure may have been recently constructed.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992



WA-II- No # 100.1391

Within WA-II-981

130 POTOMAC ST, BOONSBORO, WASH. CO.

12/91

JULIE MUELLER

LOOKING SWA.

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 117 Potomac Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: 1970s-80s

This is a new, non-contributing residential structure. It is located on the site of a one-story, frame dwelling that first appears on the 1877 map of Boonsboro. The structure, which was at the public-right-of-way, was numbered 37 Potomac Street on the Sanborn maps, was still standing in 1940.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 22 St. Paul Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: ?

This is a one-and-a-half story structure that appears to be new.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 7? St. Paul Street, Boonsboro, Maryland
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: Boonsboro Fire Company
BUILDING DATE: late 1940s?

The Boonsboro Fire Company is a massive, south-facing, brick structure that looks like a gymnasium. The building is set directly at the public-right-of-way on a brick foundation and has undergone several alterations. The structure is not noted on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

BOONSBORO

BOONSBORO FIRE CO.
BINGO



WA-II - NO # ASSIGNED
7 SPRAIL ST. BOONSBORO, WASH. CO. BOONSBORO FIRE CO.
12/91

Within WA-II-981

JULIE MEJLER
LOOKING NW.

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 100 Lakin Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: post-1940?

100 Lakin Street is a north-facing, two-story, four-bay, frame, freestanding, double house located on a corner lot. It does not appear on any of the historic maps of Boonsboro and, despite its use of historically replicating materials.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992



Within WA-II-981

WA-II - 12-1-1991 ASSIGNED

100 EAKIN ST. BOONSPARK, WASH. ST.

12/91

JULIE MUELLER

LOOKING SE

SITE NUMBER: no number assigned
ADDRESS: 110 Lakin Street, Boonsboro, MD
OWNER/LOT NUMBER/ACCESS: private
BUILDING DATE: post 1940

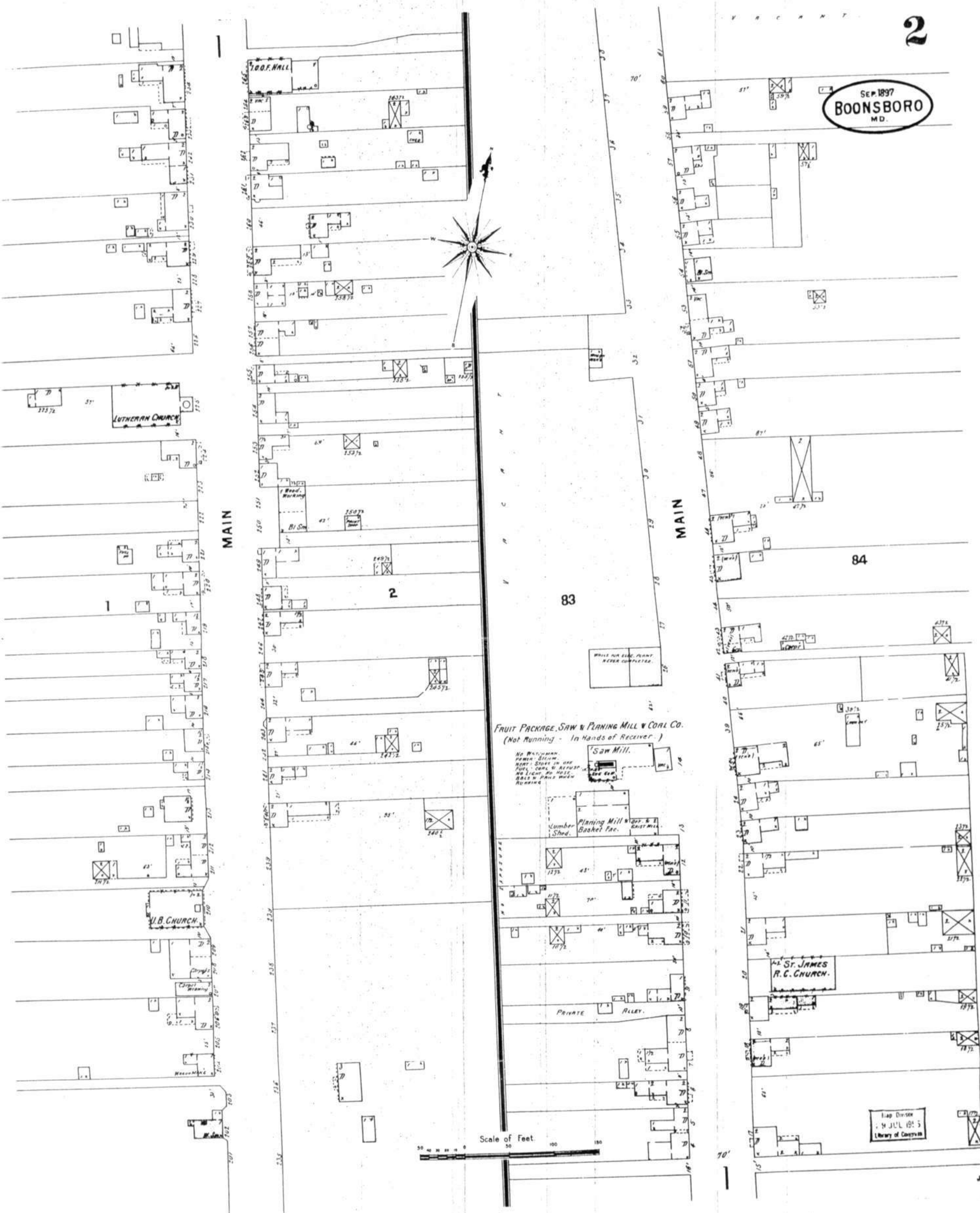
This one-story brick house appears to have been constructed within the last 40 years.

Prepared by Julianne Mueller, July 1992

WA-II-981

2

SEP 1897
BOONSBORO
MD.



FRUIT PACKAGE, SAW & PLANING MILL & COAL CO.
(Not Running - In Hands of Receiver.)

NO BUILDING
PERM. GIVEN
BENT STAY IN ONE
PART - CORN & BRUSH
NO LIGN. OR HOUS.
ABLE TO PAID MUCH
REPAIRING

Saw Mill.

Planing Mill & Basket Fac.

PRIVATE ALLEY.

St. James R.C. Church.

Map Division
14 JUL 1915
Library of Congress

Scale of Feet.

NOTE.

NOTE: WORKS, JERRY STONE RESERVE IN MOUNTAIN. IN 1915 &
OF 10 BOWLES & 1000 SPANES STONE PRESSURE OF 400 LBS PER SQ
INCH & 1000 LBS PER SQ INCH. IN 1915
FOR USE OF SYSTEM OF BURNING LUMBER WITH 1000 LBS PER SQ INCH
OF 1000 LBS PER SQ INCH.

2 Sheets
7,342

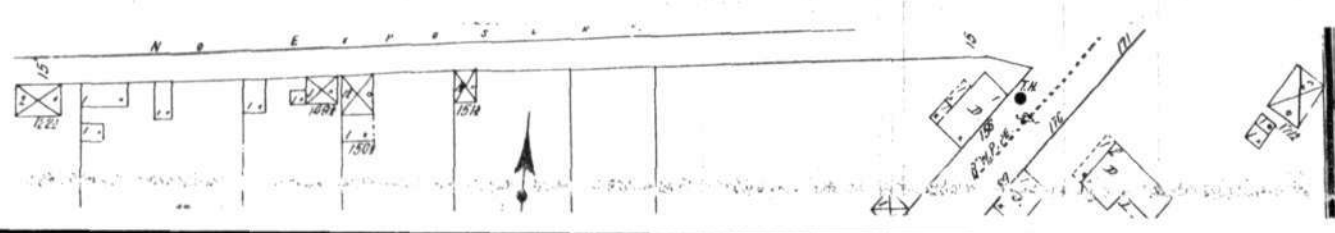
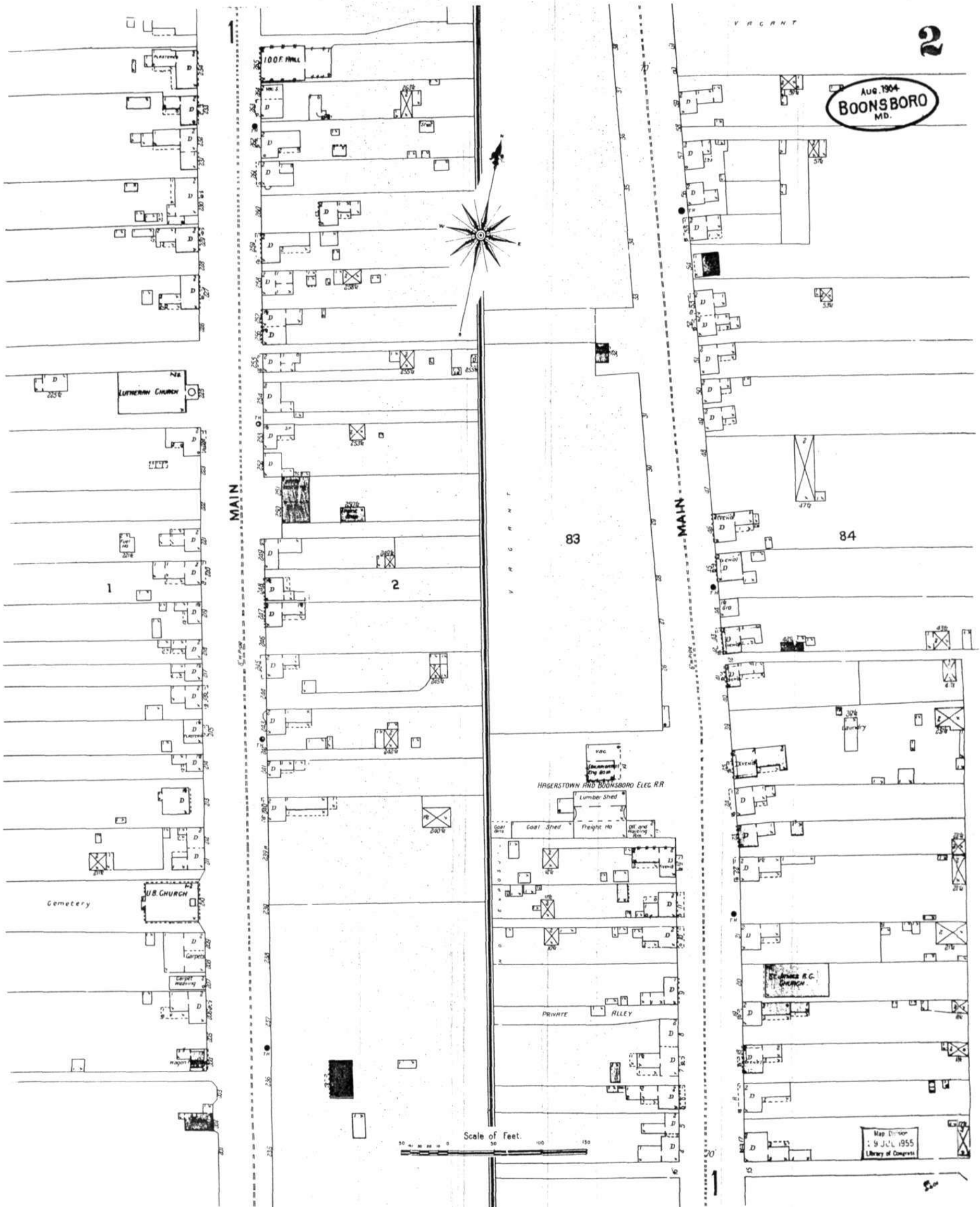


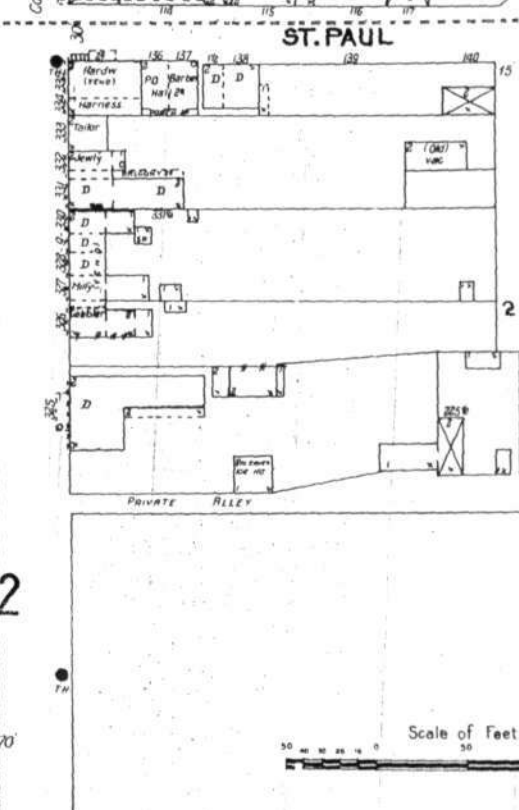
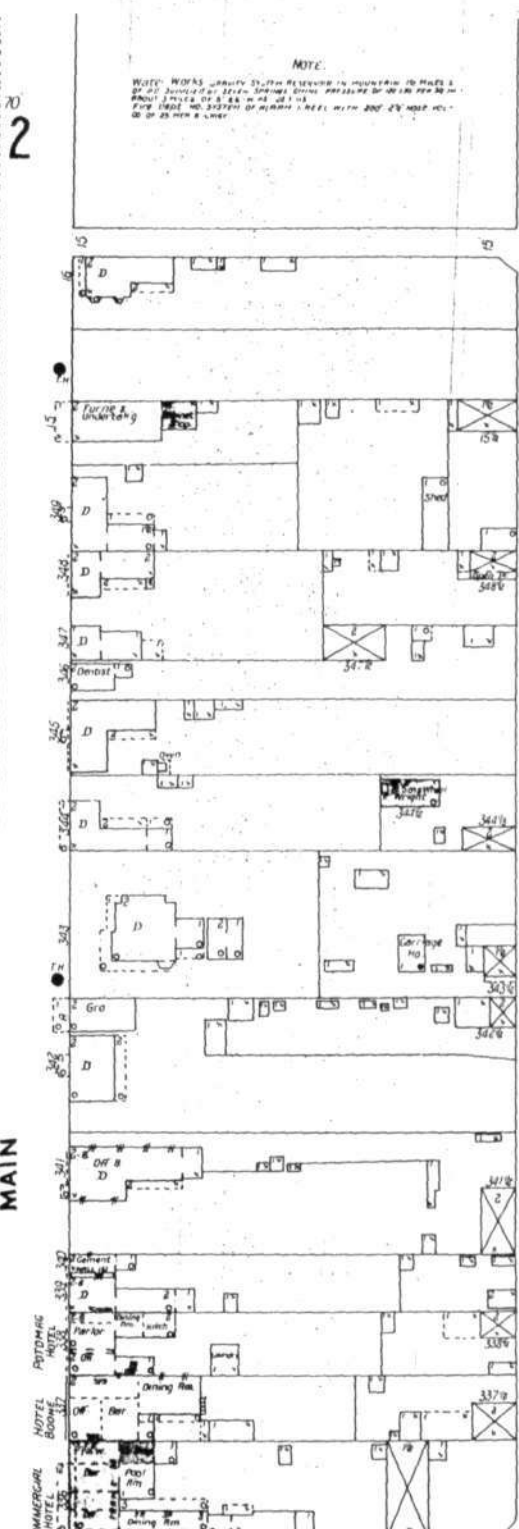
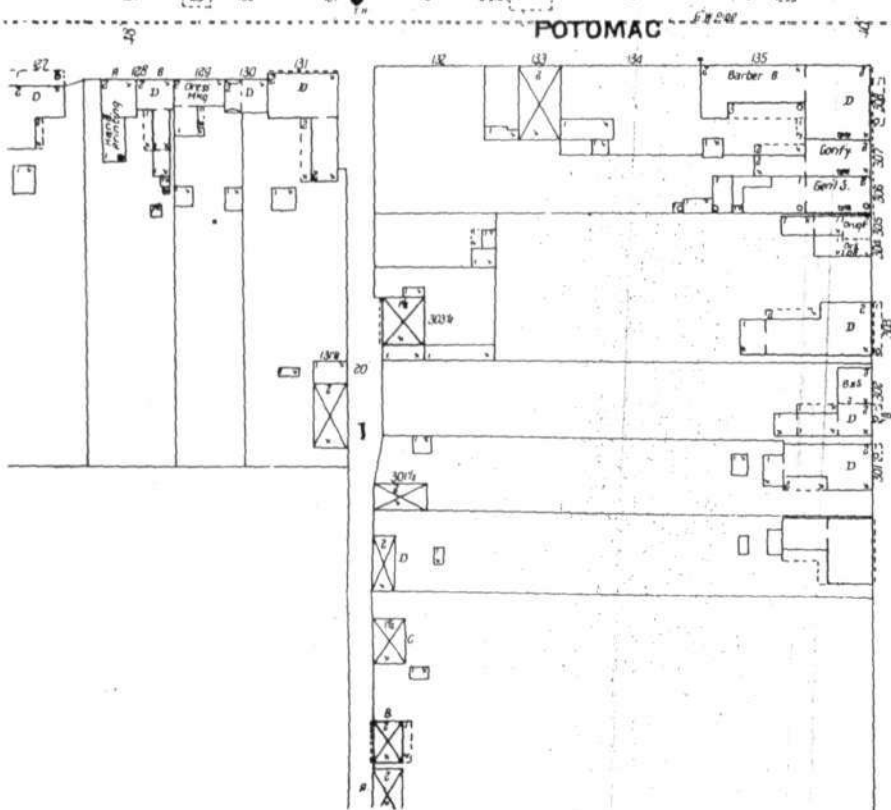
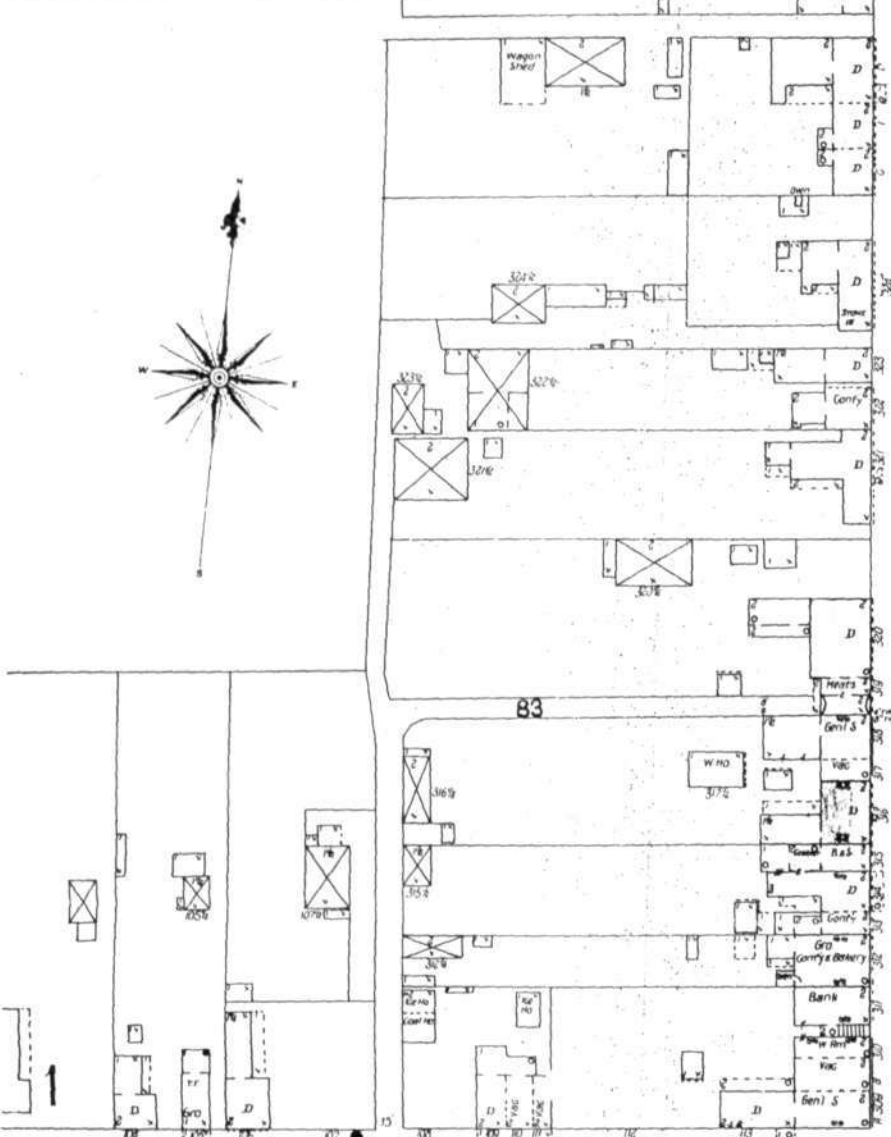
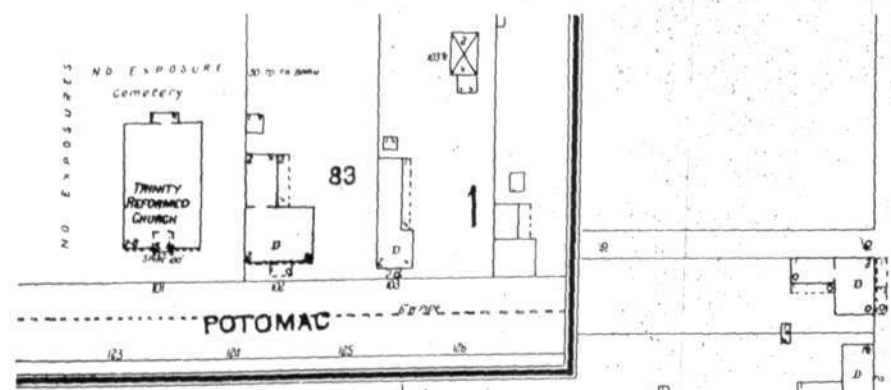
1

WA-II-981

2

AUG. 1904
BOONSBORO
MD.



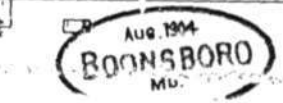
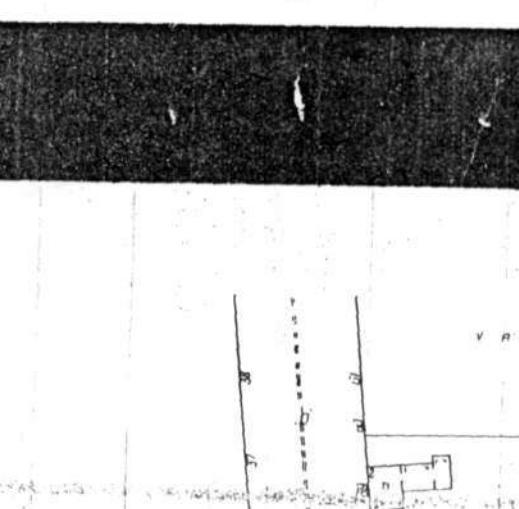
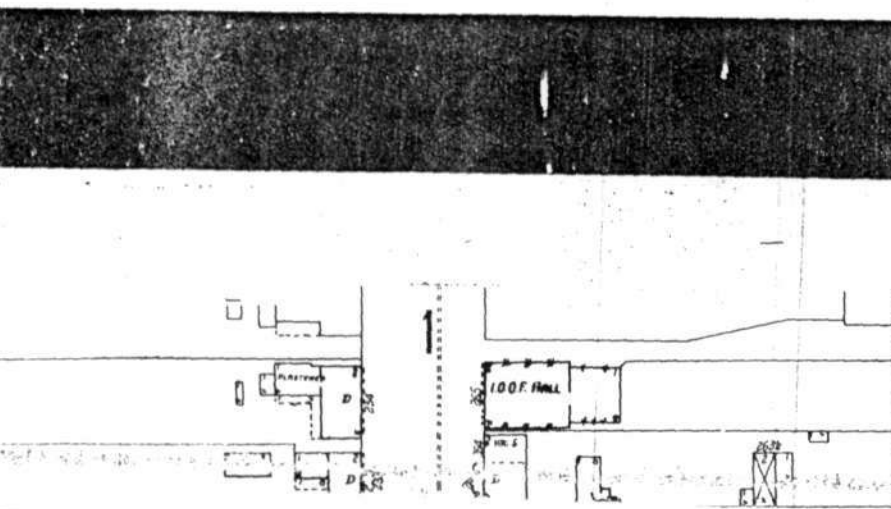


KEY

Buildings	Shaded
Streets	Thin lines
Railroads	Thick lines
Water	Blue
Marsh	Green
Grass	Yellow
Barren	White
Rock	Black
Ice	White
Snow	White
Clouds	White
Smoke	Black
Fire	Red
Light	Yellow
Gas	Blue
Electric	Red
Telephone	Blue
Post Office	Red
Police Station	Red
Fire Station	Red
City Hall	Red
County Seat	Red
State Capitol	Red
U.S. Capitol	Red
U.S. Supreme Court	Red
U.S. District Court	Red
U.S. Circuit Court	Red
U.S. Court of Appeals	Red
U.S. Supreme Court	Red
U.S. District Court	Red
U.S. Circuit Court	Red
U.S. Court of Appeals	Red

Library of Congress

Scale of Feet

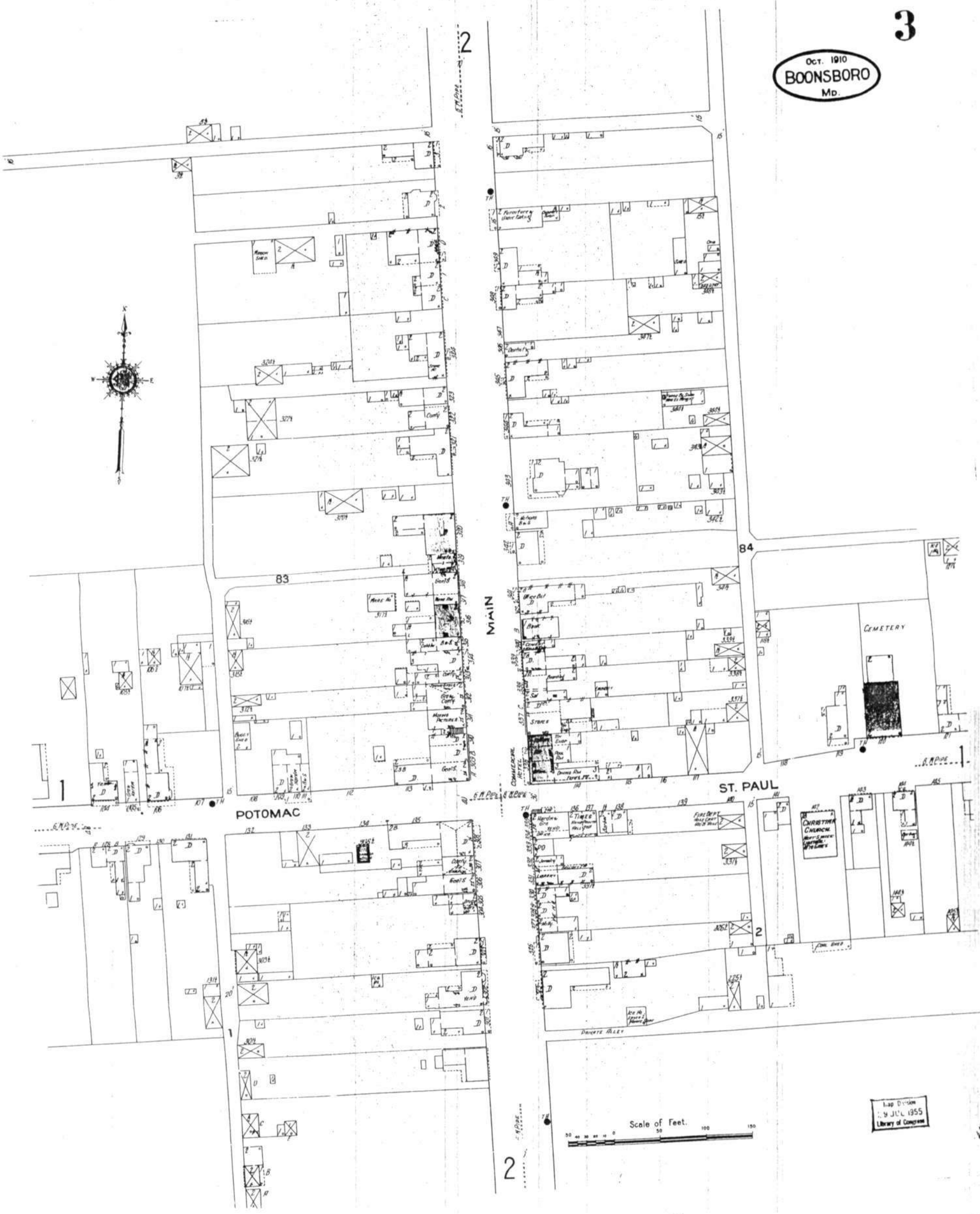


W-4-11-981

WA-II-981

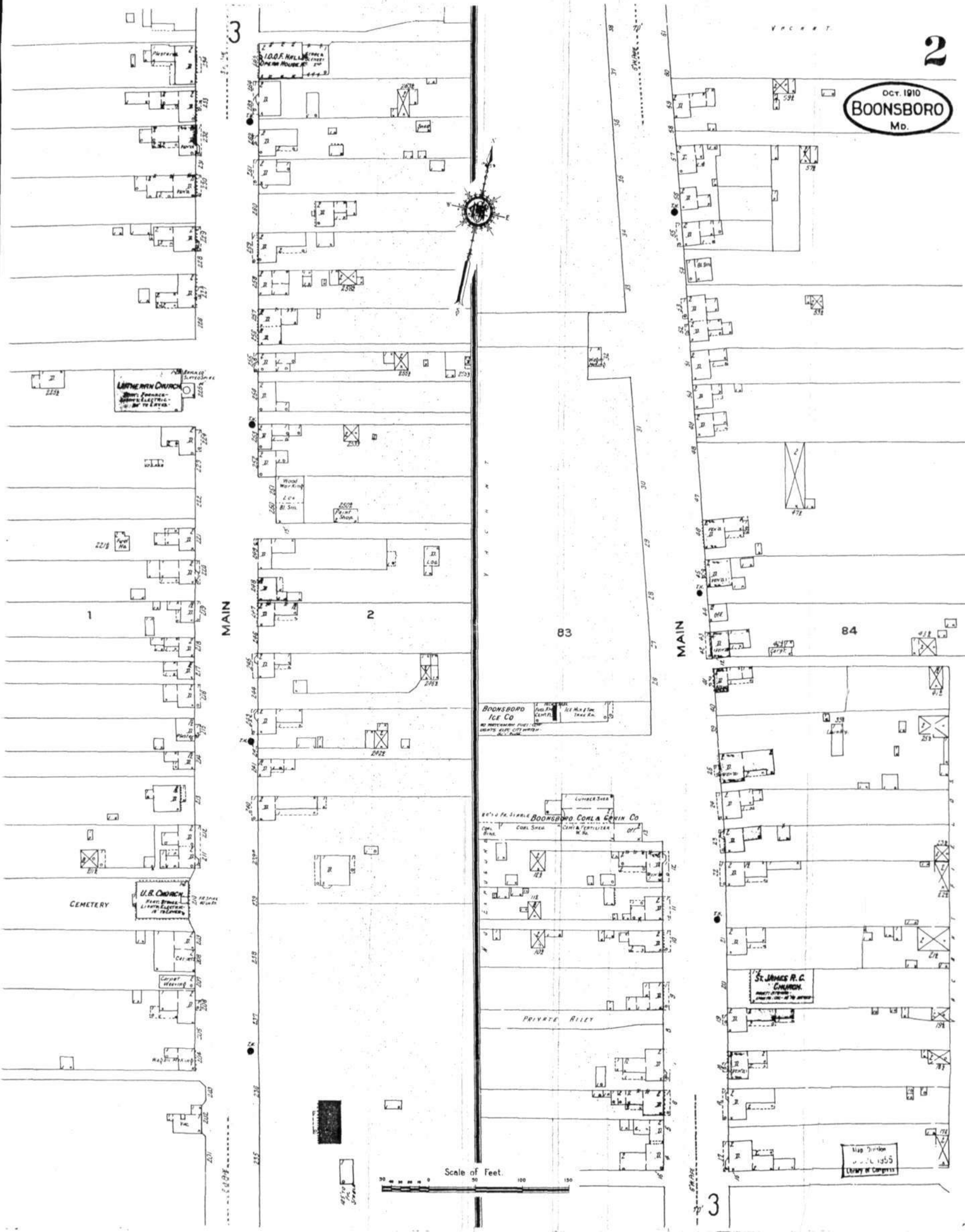
3

OCT. 1910
BOONSBORO
Md.



Map Division
JUL 1955
Library of Congress

WA-II-981

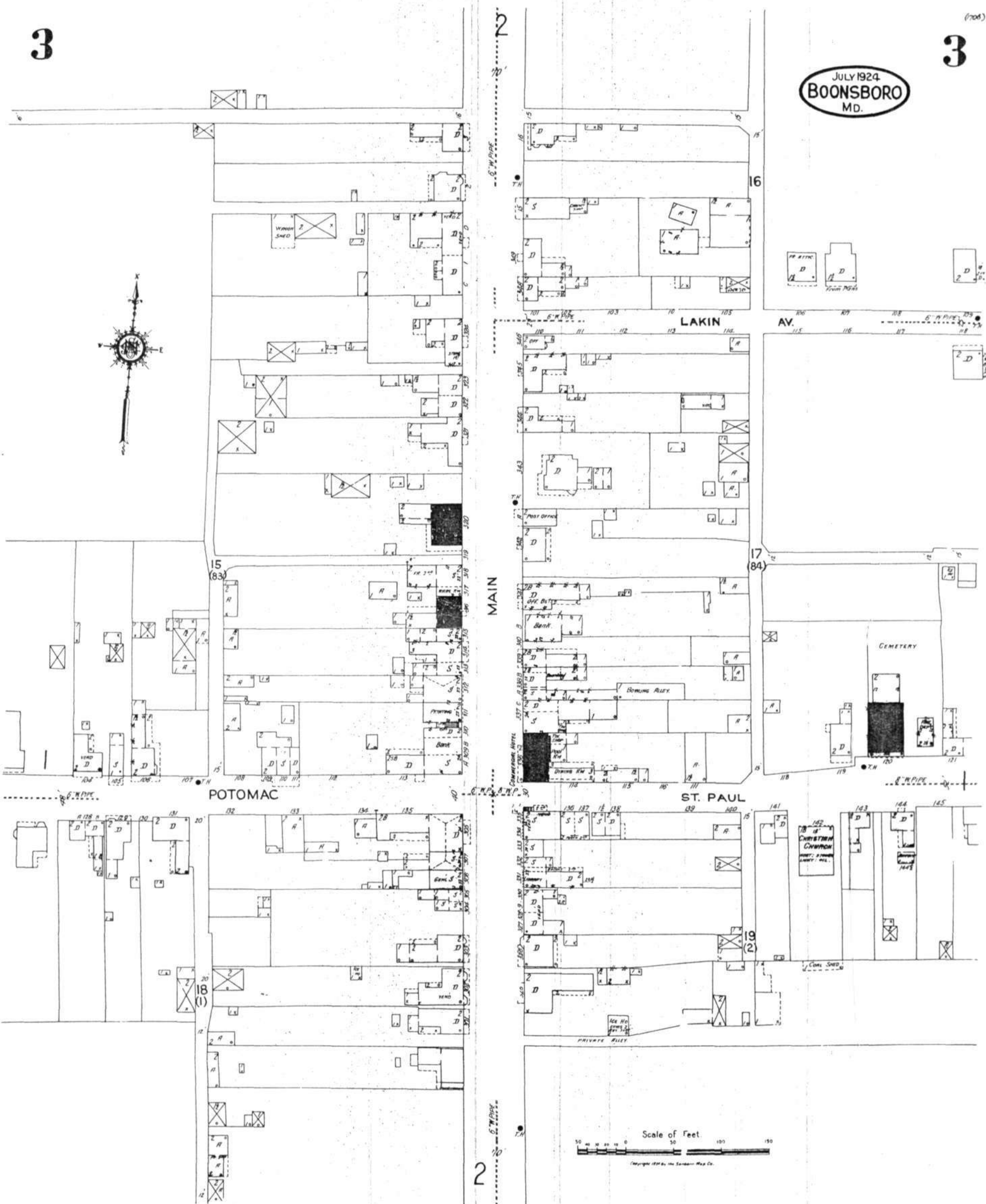


WA-II-981

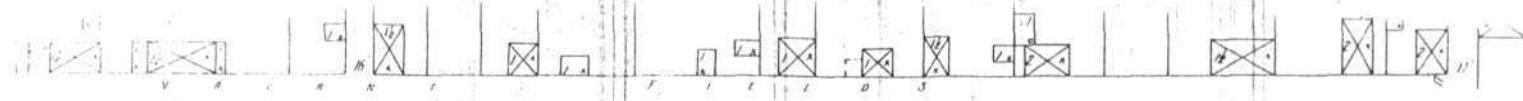
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3

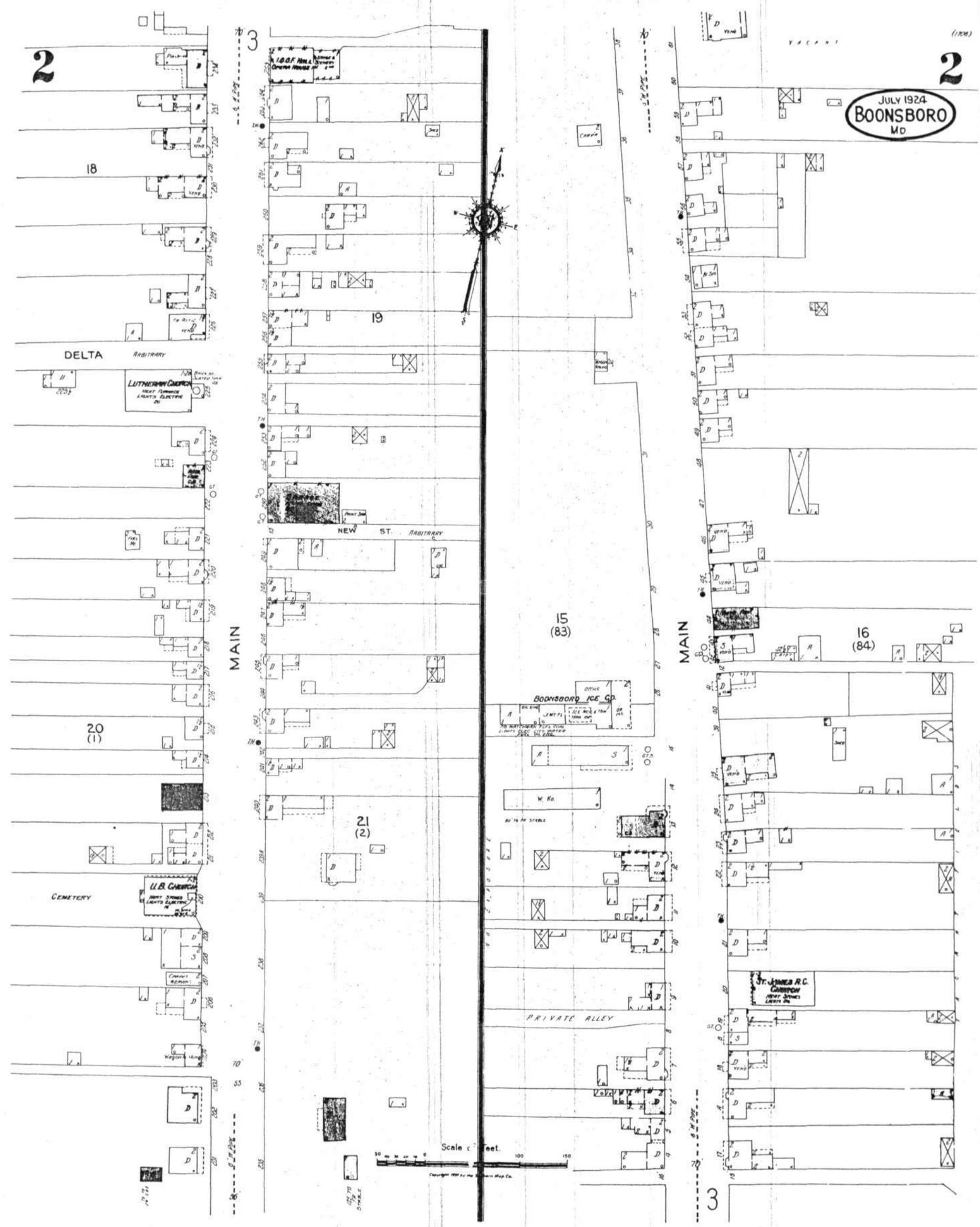
JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.



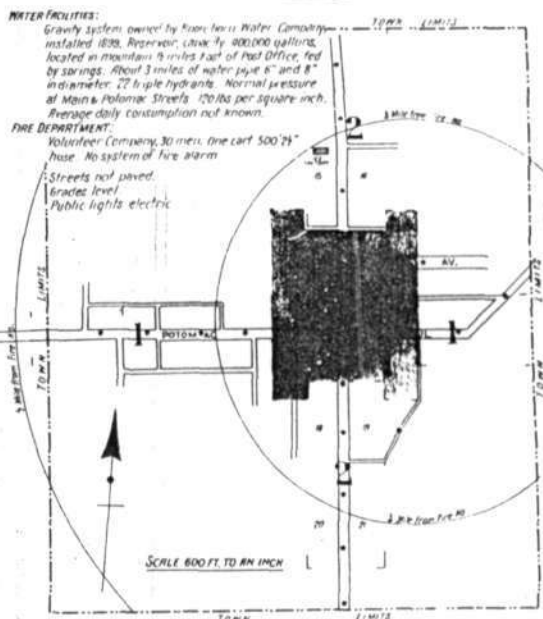
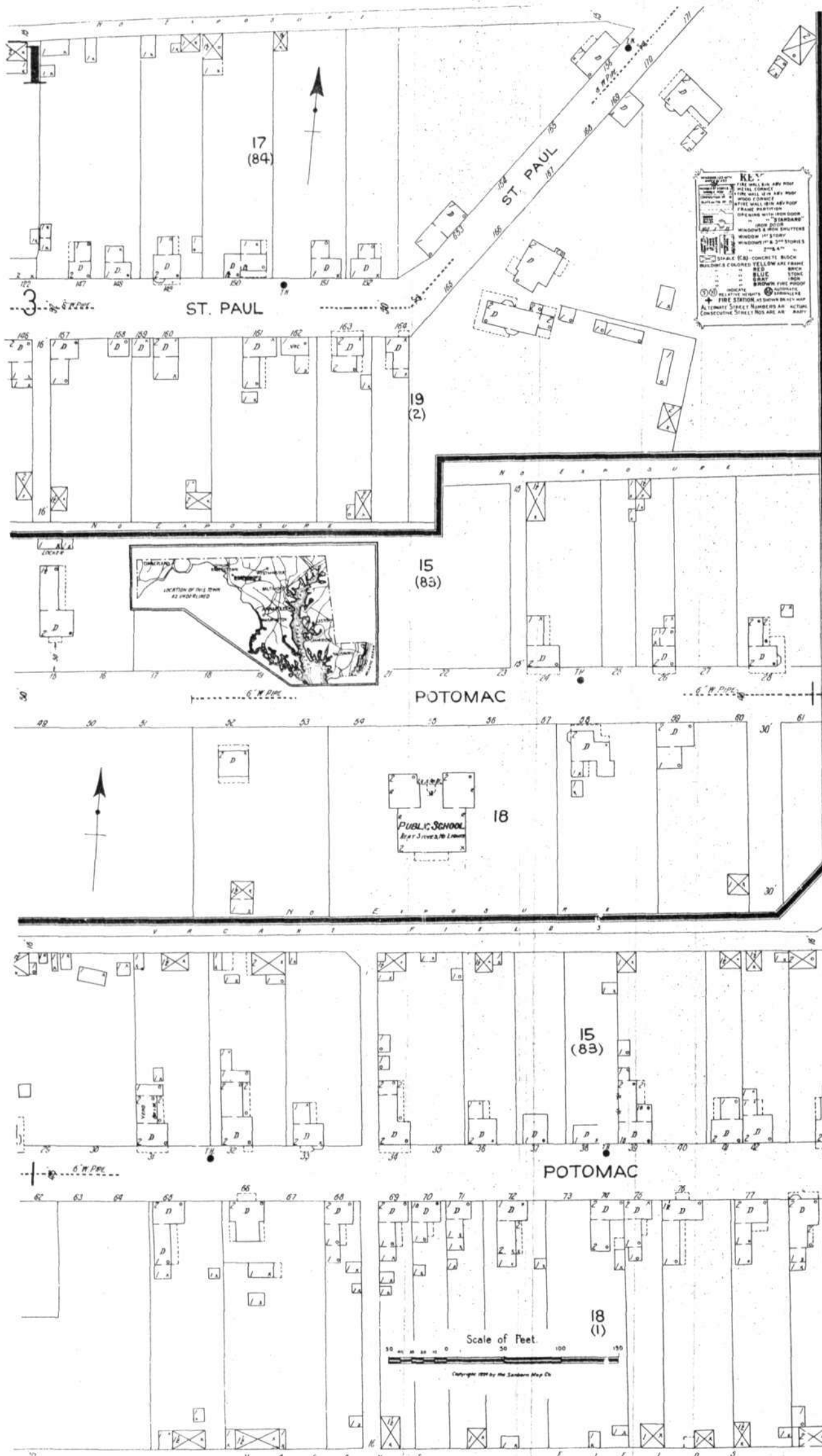
Scale of Feet.
0 50 100 150
Copyright 1924 by the Standard Map Co.



WM-II-981



WA-II-981



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Christian Church	1	1
Commercial Hotel	1	1
Fire Department	1	1
I. O. O. F. Hall	1	1
Lutheran Church	1	1
Opera House	1	1
Post Office	1	1
Public School	1	1
Red Men's Hall	1	1
St. James' Roman Catholic Church	1	1
Trinity Reformed Church	1	1
U. S. Church	1	1

186-II-981

3

BOONSBORO PUBLIC SCHOOL

NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE

Scale of Feet.

Copyright 1924 by the Standard Map Co.

MD. 501

JULY 1924
BOONSBORO
MD.

73

3

LAKIN AV.

AV.

MAIN

POTOMAC

ST. PAUL

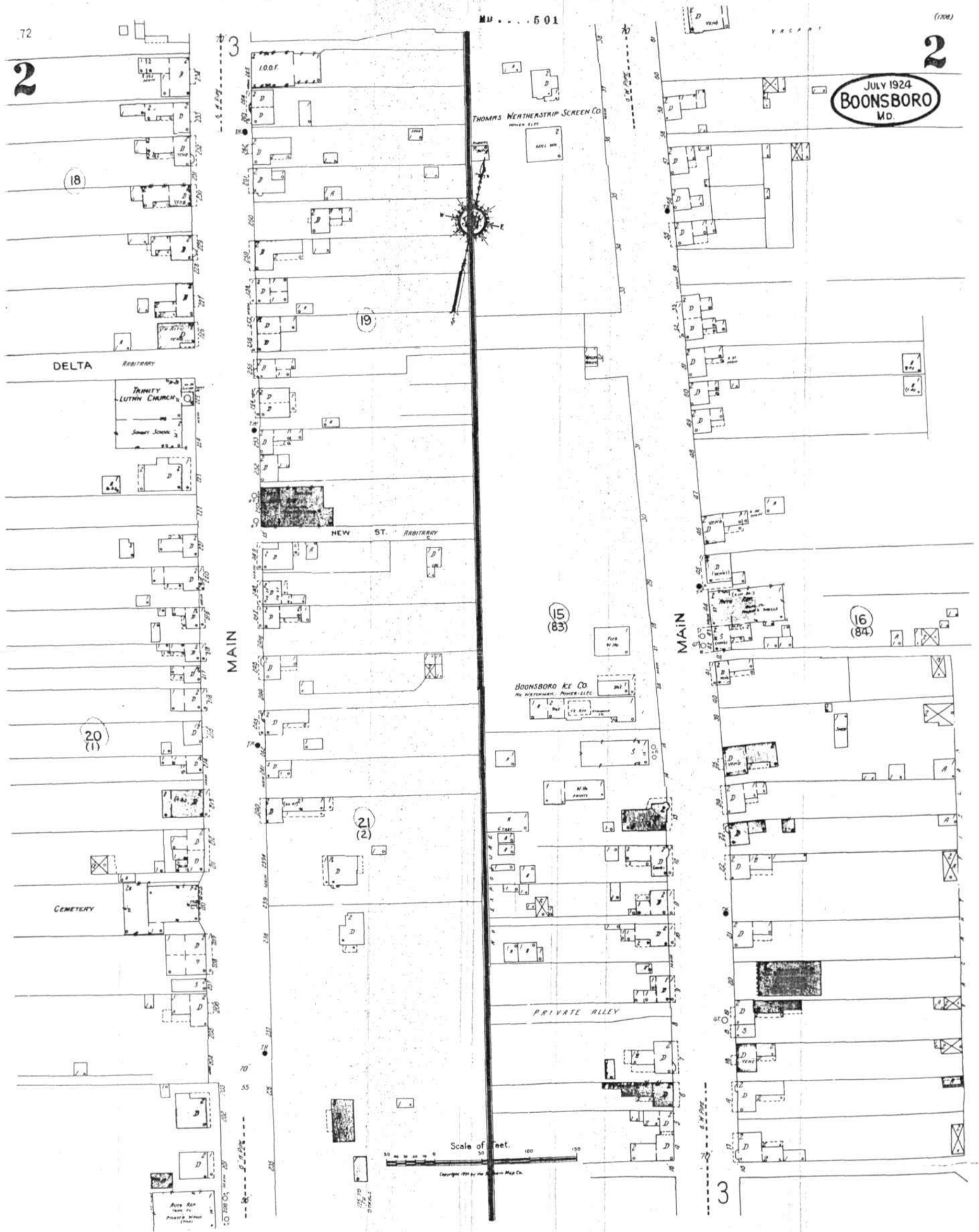
CEMETERY

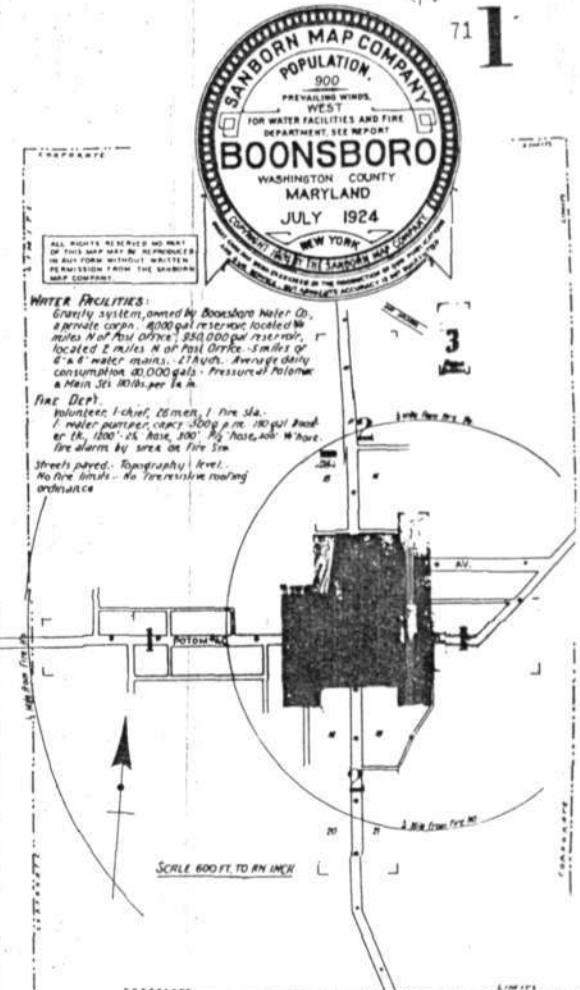
CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Scale of Feet.

Copyright 1924 by the Standard Map Co.

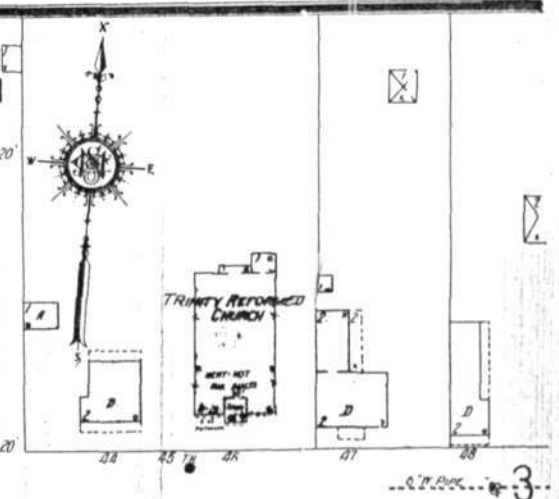
WA-II-981





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SPECIALS		NUMBER		NUMBER		
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	0			Public School	1
Christian Church	2				
Commercial Hotel	2		Red Men's Hall	2
Fire Department	2				
	1			St. James' Roman Catholic Church	.....	2
I. O. O. F. Hall	.....	2				
	1			Trinity Reformed Church	.....	1
Lutheran Church	.....	2				
	0			U. R. Church	.....	2
Opera House	.....	2				



BOONSBORO

BOONSBORO DIST
Scale 310 feet to an Inch

NSBORO BUSINESS REFERENCES.

Brown, Surveyor and Conveyancer. Deeds, mortgages, and other legal papers carefully prepared.

7. Smith, Landlord of Eagle Hotel. Good accommodations for man and beast at reasonable rates. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.

Zeisler & Son, Dealers in Hardware, Groceries, tobacco, &c. Corner of Main and St. Paul streets.
W. Hoffman, Dealer in Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Sants, Oils, Varnishes, Lamps and Chimneys, Coal oil, Fine Family Groceries, Writing Paper, Pens, &c, Pencils, &c.

Nicodemus, Proprietor of Spring Mills. Dealer in
 rain, Flour, Feed, &c. Lumber Sawed to order
 and kept on hand. 2½ miles south of Boonsboro.
 Newcomer, Proprietor of Lego Mills. Dealer in
 rain, Flour, Feed, &c. Location on National
 Pike, 3 miles west of Boonsboro.

Stouffer, Auctioneer, P. O., Benevola, Md.
E. Bowman, Proprietor of Boonsboro Pottery.
Manufacturer of all kinds of Earthenware. Main
street.

BOONSBORO

DIST. No. 6

Scale 2 Inches to the Mile

From 1877 Atlas





WA-II-981
Town of Boonsboro
15' USGS Quad, Hagerstown, 1912, Reprinted 1928
Scale 62500
Contour interval 20 feet.
Datum is mean sea level.

Wheat
Harrison
vkins.

ES OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

610,000 FT

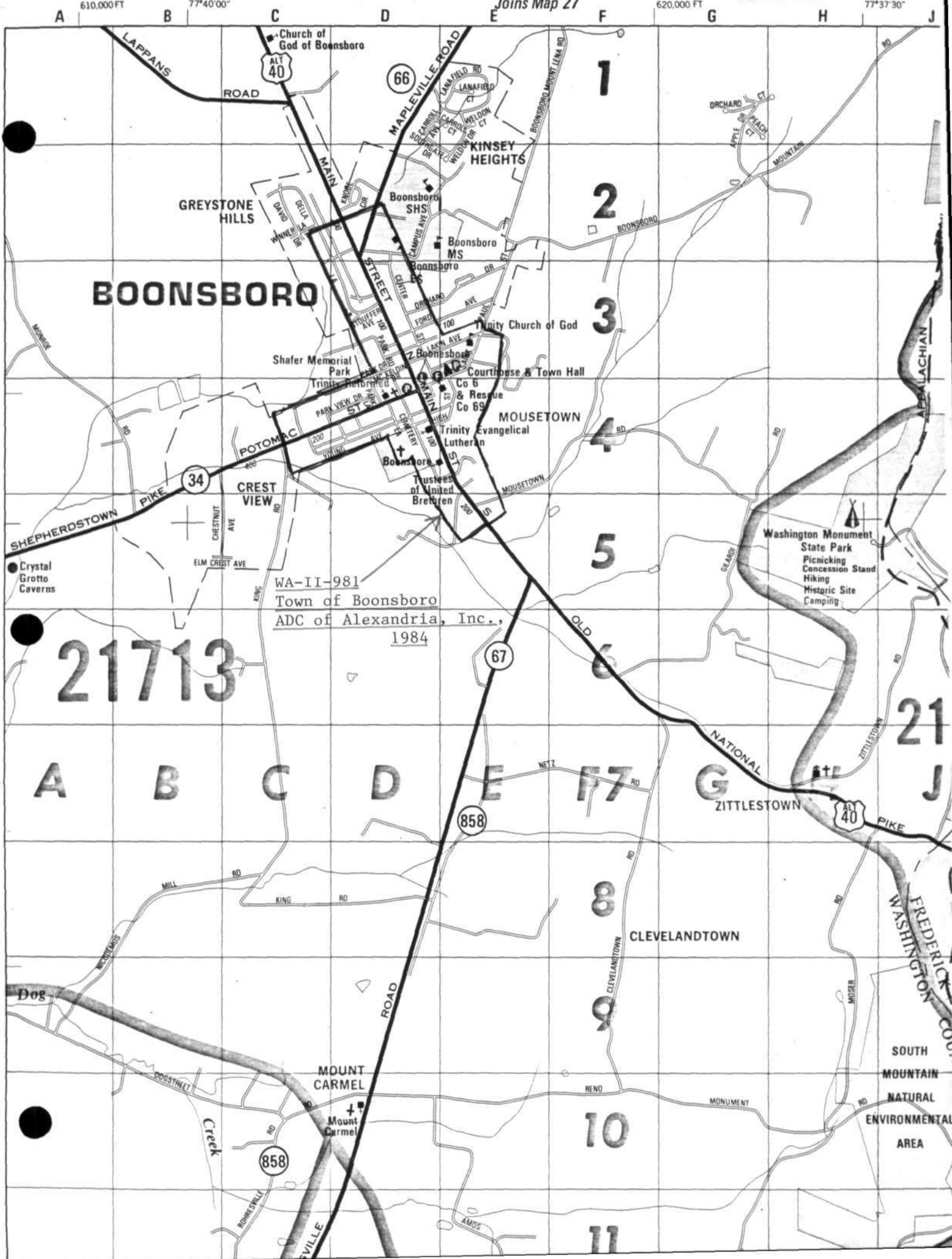
77°40'00"

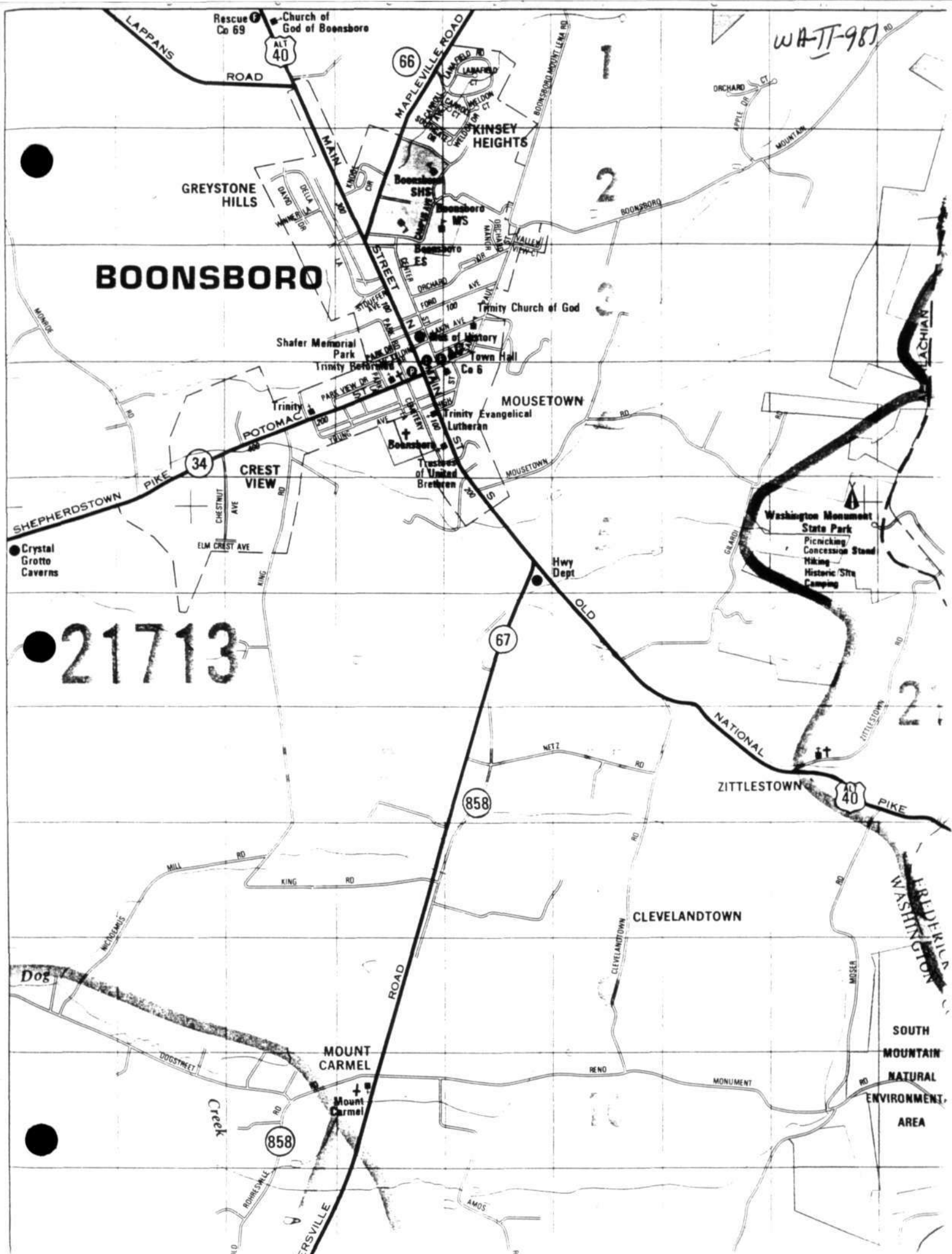
Joins Map 27

620,000 FT

WA-II-981

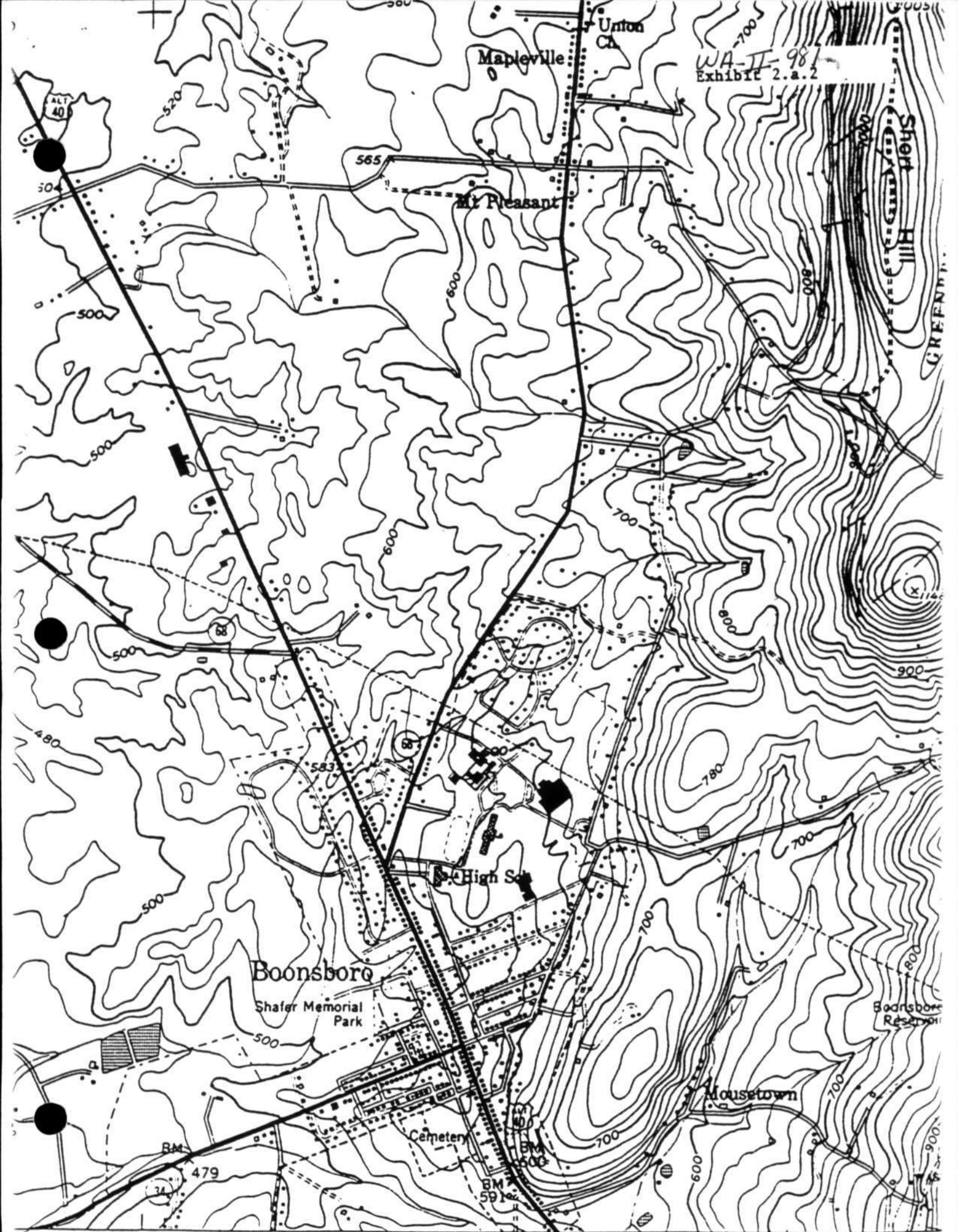
77°37'30"

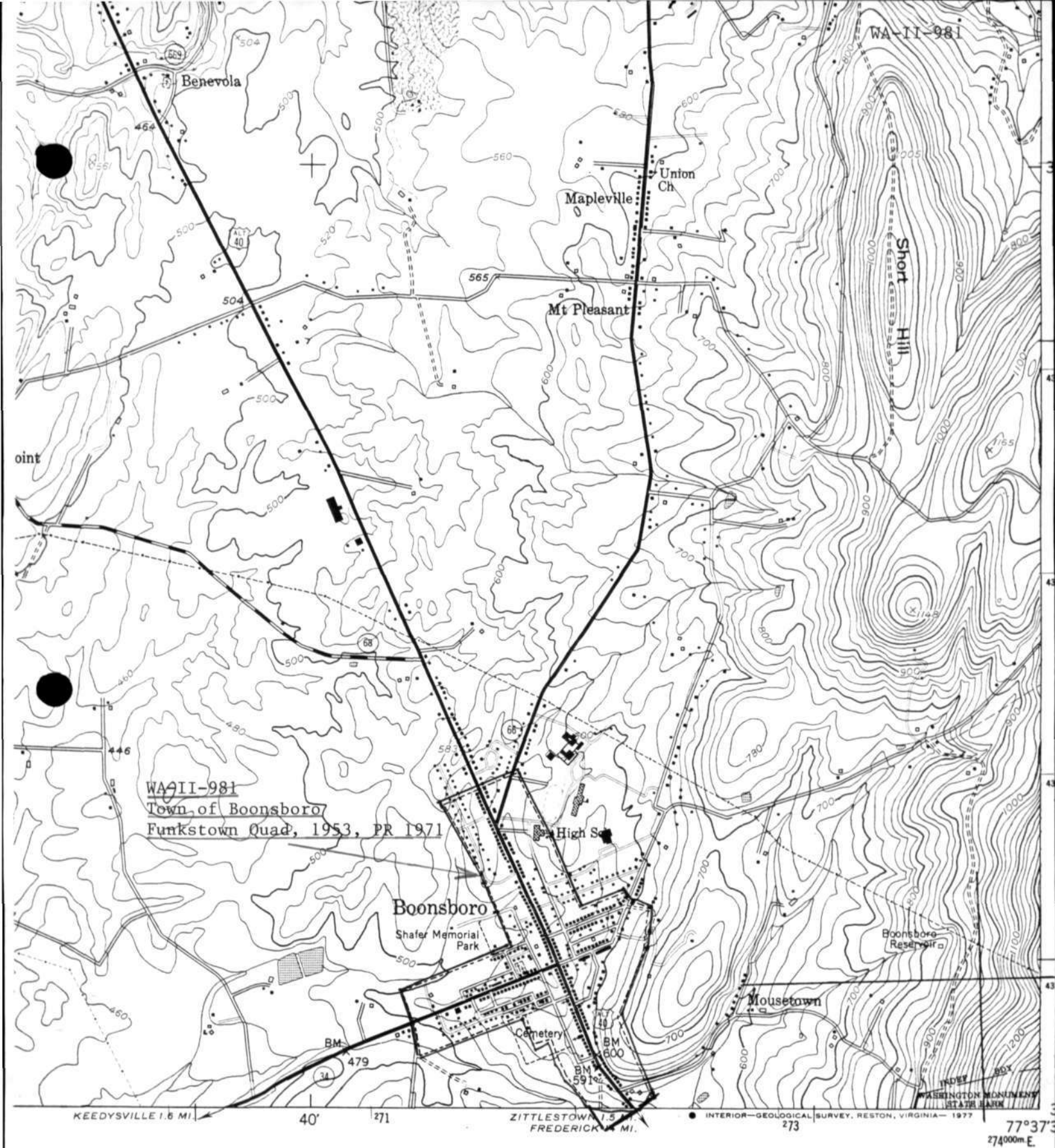






USA-II-981





ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Light-duty
Medium-duty 4 LANE 6 LANE Unimproved dirt

U. S. Route



State Route
 Interstate Route

FUNKSTOWN, MD.

N3930—W7737.5/7.5



1 MILE
0 1000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETRE

FEET
TUM OF 1929

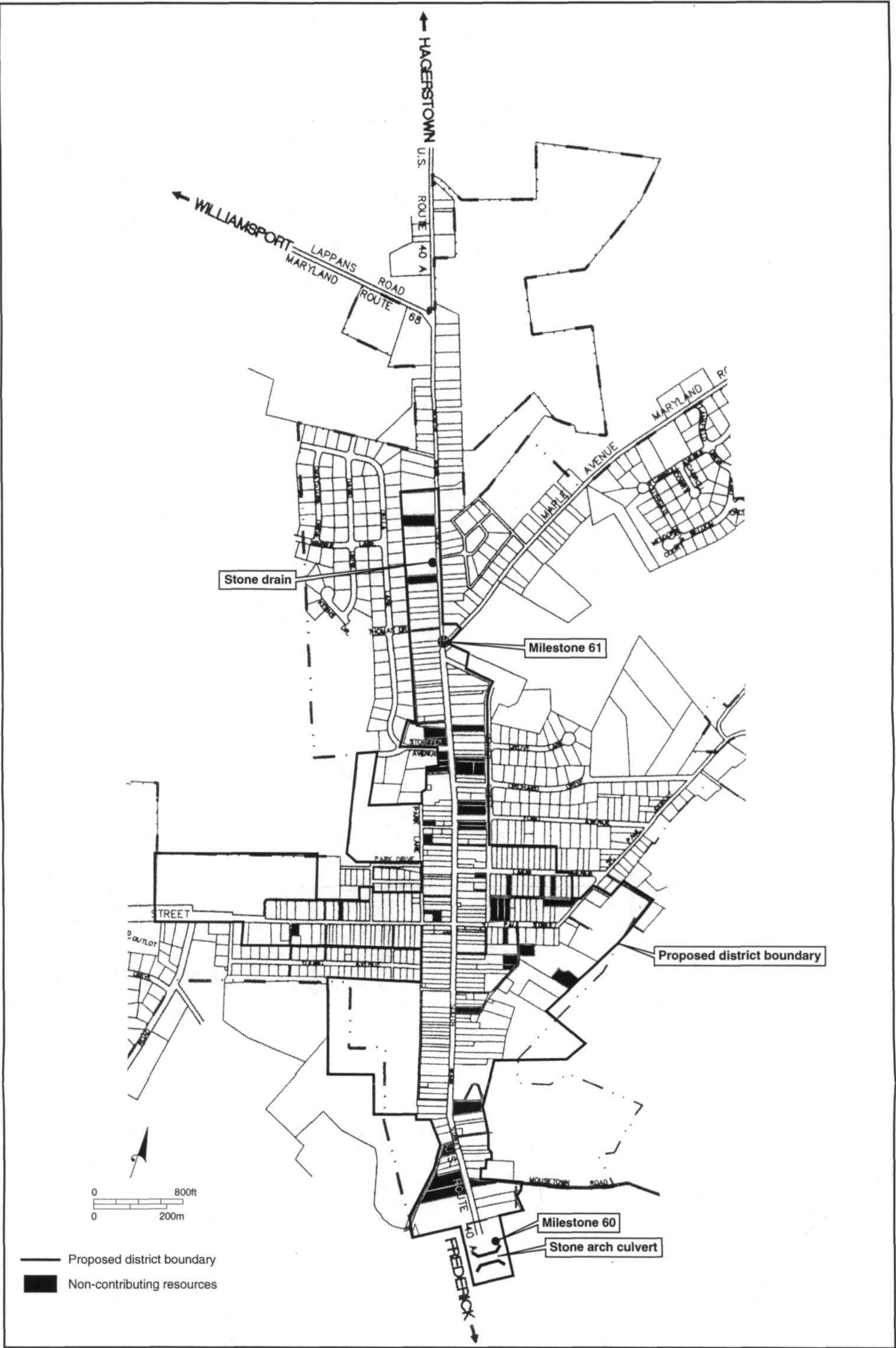


Figure 46. Proposed historic district boundaries for the Town of Boonsboro, MD (Fox & Associates, Inc., 1997).

WA-II-981



Figure 52. Early 20th century photograph looking south at the west side of Main Street showing the Commercial Hotel (Eagle Hotel) and the intersection of St. Paul Street (C. D. Young n.d.).

WA-II-981



Figure 53. Homecoming parade along Main Street in Boonsboro looking toward the intersection of St. Paul and Potomac Streets
(C. D. Young, ca. 1918-1919).

WA-II 981



WA-11-981

N. Main St.

Boonboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg. MD SHPO

Looking NW down N Main St from the
intersection of St Paul/Potomac



WA-11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsbord, Washington Co, MD

Terri Culhane

6/1/99

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 44 - 36 N. Main St



WA-11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 114-116 → 120 N. Main St



WA-11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Terri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 200 - 210 N. Main St



WA-11-981

N. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

beg: MD SHPO

looking SW toward 214-210 N Main St.



WA - 11 - 981

N Main St

Frank's Used Cars

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/10/09

neg. MD SHPO

looking NW at old pump (original?)



WA 11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Terri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPD

looking NE. down N. Main St from the
intersection of Potomac St.



WA-11-981

N Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Cuthane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 109 (Bast Furniture) - 43
N. Main St.



WA 11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Keri Culhane

6/1999

negs MD SHPO

Looking NW toward 29-41 N. Main St



WA-11-981

N. Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Terri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 229 - 215 N. Main St.



WA-11-981

S. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SW down S Main. toward the
intersection of Potomac St.



WA-IT-981

TOWN OF BOONSBORO

LOOKING WEST/SOUTHWEST ON SOUTH MAIN STREET

BOONSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

6/1999

KERRI CULHANE

neg: MD SHPO

LOOKING WEST/SOUTHWEST



WA-11-981

S. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NW toward 30-32 → 14-16 S. Main St



WA 11-981

S Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Terri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPD

looking SW toward 210 & 214 S Main St



WA-11-981
S. Main St.

(D)

① Ranch

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg; MD SHPO

looking S. barn



WA-11- 981

S. Main St

① Ranch

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NW. barn



WA-11-981

⑤ Ranch
S. Main St

⑤

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking w, barn



WA-11-981

S. Main St / St Paul St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward the corner of S. Main St
and St Paul St



WA-11-981

S. Main St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Reiri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 107-119 S. Main St



WA-11-981

S Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Terri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE toward 215, 217, 221, + 223 S. Main St



WA 11.981

St. Paul St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Kern Culhane

6/1999

neg MD SHPO

looking East, streetscape



WA 11-981

St. Paul St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NE, streetscape



WA-11-981

at P phone hut

St Paul St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NW, off St Paul St, east of 12
St Paul St.



WA-11-981

Potomac St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPo

looking WSW, streetscape



WA-11-981

Potomac St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking ENE. streetscap (St Paul's Church in center)



WA-II-981

POTOMAC STREETSCAPE

BOONSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

LOOKING WEST/SOUTHWEST



Tgs. 20, 1999

WA 11 981

Lakin Ave

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

negs: MD SHPO

looking NW, streetscape



WA-11-917

241 Potomac St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking NE, main house



WA-11-915

230 Potomac St

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerr, Cathane

6/1999

neg's MD SHPO

looking SW. main building



WA 11-976

Shafer Memorial Park

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg's: MD SHPO

looking East, bridges crossing drainage



WA-11-981

Lakin Ave

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg's MD SHPO

looking SW, streetscape



WA-11-981

Lakin Ave

Boonsboro, Washington Co. MD

Berni Culhane

6/1999

negs: MD S#PO

looking S, streetscape



wt 11-9-81

St Paul St

Boonsboro, Washington Co., MD

Kerri Culhane

6/1999

neg: MD SHPO

looking SE, streetscape



WA-11-981

S Main St.

Boonsboro, Washington Co, MD

Kerr Culhane

6/1999

neg's MD SHPO

looking NW toward 69 S. Main St.



WA-TI-981

Shettscape, Bronshoro, Wa co.

South side, 1911 road, W. Paul St.

looking east

Thomas Johnson

9/19/92



WA-II-981

Streetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

north side, Unit block, St Paul St.

looking west

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Shetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

North side, Unit "Rock" of Potomac St.

looking west

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Streetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

South side, west block of Potomac St.

Looking west

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Streetscape, Boonsboro, Md.,

100 block S. South Main, looking SE

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Streetscape, Boonsboro, Ga. Co.

400-block N. Main St, looking NW

Thomas Johnson

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WA-II-981
Shuetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

100 Block of South Main, looking NW

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Shuetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

South side, 100 block, Dolanac St.

Looking West

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Streetscape, Boonsboro, Wv. Co.,

100 block Lakin, north side, looking west

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981

Streetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

South side, 100 block Lakin

looking east

Thomas Johnson

9/1992



WA-II-981
Streetscape, Boonsboro, Wa. Co.

east side, 100 block, N. Main St.

looking north

Thomas Johnson

9/1992

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WA-II-981
STREETSCAPE
S. MAIN ST. WEST SIDE BOONSBORO, WASH. CO.
6/92

JULIE MUELLER
LOOKING S.W.



STREETSCAPE

WA-II-981

N, MAIN ST. WEST SIDE BOONSBORO, WASH. CO.

6/92

JULIE MUELLER

LOOKING N.W.



WA-TT-981

STREETSCAPE

S. MAIN ST EAST SIDE BOONSBORO, WASH. CO.

6/92

JULIE MUELLER

LOOKING S.E.



WA-II-981

Stretscape, Boonsboro, Wa Co.

South side, 100' Rock, Potomac St.

looking west

Thomas Johnson

9/1992